WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR CO.
Opposite: COX & Co. and Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

# The Bombay Chronicle

WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co. and Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL: X. NO. 6 BOMBAY: SATURDAY JANUARY 7, 1922. TWO ANNAS

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SHIPPING.

## P. & O.
AND
## BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

| DATE. | Steamer | TONS. |
|---|---|---|
| 1922 | | |
| 7th Jan. | CHINA | 7,952 |
| 14th ,, | KAISAR-I-HIND | 11,430 |
| 21st ,, | NALDERA* | 15,825 |
| 28th ,, | CALEDONIA | 7,572 |
| 4th Feb. | EGYPT† | 7,941 |
| 11th ,, | DELTA | 8,097 |
| 18th ,, | MACEDONIA | 10,512 |
| 25th ,, | MOREA | 10,890 |
| 4th March | MALWA* | 10,941 |
| 11th ,, | KARMALA | 8,983 |
| 18th ,, | KAISAR-I-HIND | 11,430 |
| 25th ,, | CHINA | 7,952 |
| 1st Apr. | NARKUNDA | 16, |
| 8th ,, | CALEDONIA | 7118 |
| 15th ,, | EGYPT | 7,572 |
| 22nd ,, | MACEDONIA | 10,941 |
| 29th ,, | MANTUA* | 10.512 |
| | | ,902 |

*NARKUNDA, *NALDERA, *MALWA } * Through steamers from Australia.
†EGYPT Through steamers from China

AND O MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN, leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1922 | | |
| 9th January | MASHOBRA | 8,388 |
| 23rd ,, | NUDDEA | 7,928 |
| 6th February | MADURA | 8,900 |
| 20th ,, | DOMALA | 8 20 |
| 13th March | HATIFARA | 8,183 |
| 29th ,, | MANDALA | 8,246 |
| 3rd Apr. | NEVASA | 9,071 |
| 17th ,, | MANORA | 7,882 |

* Do not carry passengers.

SAILING TO STRAITS & CHINA.

30th Dec. 1921. | KHYBER | 9,014

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

| Date | Steamer | |
|---|---|---|
| 1922 | | |
| 27th Jan. | NARKUNDA | Call at Colombo Freemantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney. |
| 24th Feb. | MANTUA | |
| 24th March | NALDERA | |

AND O SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

SAILING DIRECT TO NEW YORK.
January 16th "Hughli."
(Limited first and third class accommodation only.)

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

| Date about | Steamers. | — |
|---|---|---|
| 1922 | | |
| 5th Jan. | LINGA | Karachi direct. |
| 9th ,, | LHASA | Karachi coasting. |
| 12th ,, | BANKURA | Karachi & P Gulf. |
| 14th ,, | KARAPARA | East & S. Africa via Marmagoa |
| 14th ,, | AUSTRAL POET | to Australia via Malabar ports. |

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 123.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Indo Maru | S. Kametaka | 11th Dec. | 7th Jan |
| Ganges Maru | R. Yamonoi. | 27th Dec. | 13th Jan. |
| Kesado Maru | S. Yanagi. | 18th Jan. | 30th Jan |
| Alps Maru | T. Inoue. | 8th Feb. | 15th Feb |
| Java Maru | J. Kojima. | 10th Feb. | 22nd Feb. |

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.
(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons, | Arrival. | Departure |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kaga Maru | T. Osada | 6357 | 27th Dec. | 9th Jan. |
| *MurosanMaru | T. Harenchi | 5354 | 12thJan. | 13thJan. |
| Hakushika Maru | | 8151 | 11thJan | 18th Jan. |
| Awa Maru | Y. Narui | 6037 | 9th ,, | 21st ,, |
| Tamba Maru | D Aoshima | 6845 | 73rdJan. | 3rd Feb. |
| *Hakodate Maru | C. Hideshima | | 6th Feb | 8th Feb. |

*This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Rangoon.

For feight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE TATA
INDUSTRIAL BANK
LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital Rs. 7,58,73,525
Paid-Up Capital and Reserves ... ,, 2,44,74,608
Reserve Liability of Share holders ,, 5,31,11,467

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt. Chairman;
Board at Directors.
WE PROVIDE A
COMPLETE BANKING SERVICE:
WHICH INCLUDES BANKING THROUGHOUT INDIA
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
THE CONSIDERATION OF SOOND INDUSTRIAL PROPOSITIONS AND THE UNDERTAKING OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager:

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY).
HEAD OFFICE Fort Bombay.
BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | Rs. 1,00,00,000 |
| Paid-up Capital | Rs. 40,00,000 |
| Reserves Liability for Calls | Rs. 60,00,000 |
| Reserve and Contingency Funds | Rs. 3,89,000 |

CURRENT ACCOUNT—Interest at 3 per cent all round the year on sums of s. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH AND CO.,
Agents.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCOEPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH, AHMEDABAD.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED | 2,50,00,000 |
| CAPITAL PAID-UP | 1,00,00,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | 70,00,000 |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,50,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,50,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorted period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital Authorised | 50,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Capital Issued | 50,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Capital Subscribed | 50,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Capital Paid-up | 20,13,801 | 15 | 2 |
| Reserve Funds | 15,80,351 | 15 | 10 |

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amritsar | Hyderabad (Sindh) | Montagomery |
| Bombay | Jullundur | Peshawar City |
| Cawnpore | Jammu | Patiala |
| Calcutta | Jhelum City | Quetta |
| Delhi | Karachi | Rawalpindi |
| D. I. Khan | Kasur | Rahon |
| Ferozepore | Lahore City | Sargodha |
| Gujranwalla | Lyallpur | Sialkot |
| Gojra | Ludhiana | Srinagar |
| Hapur | Multan City | Umballa City |
| Hoshiarpur | | Umballa Cant |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5. received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE—4 Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Amara | Bombay |
| Baghdad | Calcutta |
| Bahrein | Colombo |
| Basrah | Hillah |
| Basrah City | Mosul |

| | |
|---|---|
| Authorised Capital | £3,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital | £ 999,580 |
| Reserve Fund | £ 266,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Shareholders | £1,995,900 |

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman,
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esqr.,
G. Bromley-Martin, Esqr.
Emile Francqui, Esqr.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.,
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Esqr.,
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

E. F. BUCKER,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Paid of Capital | ... | $ 20,000,000 |
| Sterling Reserve Fund | ... | £ 4,500,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund | ... | $ 21,500,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | | $ 20,000,000 |

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
49, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Johore | Saigon |
| Bangkok | Kobe | San Francisco |
| Batavia | Kuala Lurapu | Shanghai |
| Calcutta | Lyons | Singapore |
| Canton | Malacca | Sourabaya |
| Colombo | Manila | Tientsin |
| Foochow | Nagasaki | Tsingtao |
| Hankow | New York | Vladivostock |
| Harbin | Peking | Yloilo |
| Hongkew | Penang | Yokohama |
| Ipoh | Rangoon | |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

E. E. HYND,
Agent.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| AUTHORISED CAPITAL | 5,00,00,000 |
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | 3,97,61,500 |
| CALLED-UP CAPITAL | 60,00,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-2-2 | 59,76,150 |

HEAD OFFICE:
62-58, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Chaik Memon Street,
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS. Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accused amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS: Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.
Head Office—APOLLO STREET, FORT.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| AUTHORIZED & ISSUED CAPITAL | 10,00,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | 10,00,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | 1,05,000 |
| CONTINGENCY FUND | 1,15,798 |

DIRECTORS.
Sir Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, Kt., Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. Mahomed Hajeebhoy (Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lalji & Co.).
Lalji Govindji, Esq. (Messrs. Bhucandas Govandji & Co.).
Naranji Dayal, Esq. (Messrs. Premchand Chhaganlal & Co.).
Gopaldas Tricumji Jivandas, Esq. (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas), Managing Director.
CURRENT DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 5 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 5½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposit may be ascertained from the Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS AND OVERDRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMANDS BILLS collected free of charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.

GOPALDAS TRICAMJI,
Managing Director.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
(Affiliated with the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.)

| | |
|---|---|
| AUTHORISED AND SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | Rs. 40,00,000 |
| CAPITAL CALLED UP | Rs. 85,50,000 |
| RESERVE FUND IN GOVERNMENT PAPER | Rs. 85,50,000 |
| CONTINGENCY FUND for equalisation of Dividend, Provision for bad or doubtful debts, adjusting ductuations in values of investments or etc. | Rs. 6,00,000 |

HEAD OFFICE—ALLAHABAD,
BRANCHES.
Bombay, Bareilly, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Dehra Dun, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lucknow, Meerut, Mussooree, Naini Tal, Nagpur, Patna.
SUB-AGENCIES.
Allahabad City Office, Amritsar, Aminabad Park (Lucknow Benares, Cawnpore City Office. Chandansi, Fyzabad, Hathras, Hapur Lucknow City Office, Lyallpur, Moradabad, Muttra, Rae Bareili, Sitapur.
CORRESPONDENTS. In all the principal Towns throughout India.
LONDON BANKERS—The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited. The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS. Interest at 2 per cent. allowed on balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 100,000 provided the interest amounts to Rs. 5 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Small sums received. Copy of Rules can be obtained on application. Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the Custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realised. Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currency Notes of any Circle Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit account free of charge. Banking business of every description transacted. Copy of Rules may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

E. D. FOREMAN,
Agent.

Bombay Branch,
Allahabad Bank Buildings,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.
SHILOTRI BANK BUILDING, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK
5%
Investments mainly in [or against] Terminable, Government Securities and in securities admitted by the Insurance and the Trust Acts, thus Eliminating altogether, or Minimising to the lowest degree the danger of Loss or of Depreciation of Assets.
It is not the bulk of Assets, but the Quality of Assets that counts for the Investor seeking a place for his unemployed balances.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% FIXED DEPOSITS 5% to 5½%.
Apply DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, Managing-Director.

THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED 7 A, FORT STREET, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI RAWALPINDI AND SURAT Agencies in all parts of India.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 5 per cent.
FIXED DEPOSITS for short period, one year and more accepted, interest allowed for 12 months at 6 per cent. for 5000 and under and at 6½ per cent. on sums above 5000, special rates for large deposits Cheques or Receipts of any part of India accepted at par in long term deposits ADVANCES MADE, OVERDRAFTS ALLOWED, CASH CREDITS OPENED ON APPROVES SECURITIES.
Bills for Collection accepted. Every description of Banking business undertaken.
SHARES AVAILABLE AT PAR.
G. P. Notes, Shares. Stocks bought and sold Free of Charge for Customers.
Short terms deposits invited on favourable terms.
Further particulars from:— KHOLSA AND CO.,
Post Box 93. Phone 6305. Manager.
INDIAN CAPITAL. INDIAN MANAGEMENT!

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | Yen 100,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital | Yen 100,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund | Yen 53,000,000 |

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Batavia | Kobe | Saigon |
| Bombay | London | San Francisco |
| Buonos Aires | Los Angeles | Seattle |
| Calcutta | Lyons | Shanghai |
| Changchun | Manila | Shimonosaki |
| Dairen | Nagasaki | Singapore |
| Frengtien | Newchwang | Sourabaya |
| Hamburg | New York | Sydney |
| Hankow | Nagoya | Tientsin |
| Harbin | Osaka | Tokyo |
| Hongkong | Peking | Tsinan |
| Honolulu | Rangoon | Tsingtau |
| Kai Yuan | Rio de Janeiro | Vladivostock |

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customer sand interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less han Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Pot Box No. 247.

INSURANCE.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD
CALCUTTA.
Second Buinquennium Valuation Report has commends a Bonus of ½ per cent. on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquennium ending 30th April, 1922, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One Lac.
Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 47,00,000.
The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.
Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office, or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.

S. B. KHOPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay Branch
49, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD
HEAD OFFICE,
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA,
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security. Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.
For all forms of Assurance please apply to

R. BANERJEA,
Secretary.

RAE and CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, D. P. Berar and S
22A, Meraks Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
13, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages
For particulars apply to:
JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.
THE HINDU MUTUL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—

| | |
|---|---|
| The Secretary, | or The Chief of Agents. |
| 302, Bow Bazar | D. SEN & CO., |
| Street Calcutta | 1, Chowringhee. |
| | Calcutta. |

Agency Applications Invited.

HOTELS.

PROSPECT HOTEL.
PANCHGANI.
Opened under entire new management on Western principles. Bracing climate. Excellent cuisine, and comfortable rooms airy on all sides. Terms moderate. Book rooms sharp. Season commencing October.

Telg. Lodge, Tel. No. 2716.
SHRI NARSINHA HINDU LODGE,
AT THEIR NEW PREMISES,
VITHAL SAYANA BUILDING,
LOHAR CHAWL.
Decent Boarding and Lodging accommodation for High Class Hindus. Special arrangements for Families, Rajas, Maharajas and other Nobilities.
MODERATE CHARGES.

AMUSEMENTS.

# THE EXCELSIOR

**BANDMAN OPERA CO.**

in the latest Musical success.

To-Night Saturday at 9-30 p.m. and to-morrow Sunday at 5-30 p.m.

For the first time on the Eastern Stage

## SYBIL

A Gorgeous Production.

Booking at Roses till 1 p.m., after 3 p.m. at the Theatre

# THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-DAY AT 6-30
TO-MORROW AT 9-45

A Spirited Drama of the Frontier

**DOROTHY DALTON**
**DOROTHY DALTON**

IN

**"FLARE UP SAL"**
**"FLARE UP SAL"**
**"FLARE UP SAL"**

**A PARAMOUNT PICTURE.**

You will like this thrilling story of the Californian gold-fields with their primitive loves. Full of thrills, romance, and breath taking suspense.

A Story of the 49 gold-fields. Gets right down to "hard-pan" and "busts" things up. You'll enjoy it—full of everything that makes a pictures.

# THE EMPIRE.

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 4-30; 6-30; 8-15 & 10 p.m.

ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY

MR. GEORGE ARLISS IN

**"THE DEVIL"**
**"THE DEVIL"**
**"THE DEVIL"**

From His Famous Stage Success.

**YOU KNOW HIS LAUGHING LEER—**

He's a smooth society meddler, His eyes, they burn like acid. His words, they melt like fire.

He fascinates you. He captivates you. He holds you in his spell.

Mr. George Arliss makes "The Devil" live in the mirror of your memory.

Acclaimed by everyone as the greatest achievement of the silent drama.

**MADAN THEATRE'S LATEST TOPICAL**

**"VICEROY'S CUP RACE."**

**H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES ARRIVAL IN CALCUTTA.**

**THE FINAL WEEK!**

**THE LAST SIX PARTS!!**

**THE HAPPY FINALE!!!**

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers Present To-night and This Week.

The last 3 episodes of the powerful and interesting Serial

**"THE TIGER BAND"**
**"THE TIGER BAND"**
**"THE TIGER BAND"**

Featuring the dare-devil Star

## HELEN HOLMES

A Mystery Serial of a Good Woman and Bad Men and their crooked ways.

A Tale of Thrills with an impetus of love,

**Two Stupendous Mysteries Revealed!**

You were anxious to know who "The Masked Man" and the "Phantom Woman Rider" are! Well—See the Mystery Solved this Week.

Go straigt down the crooked trail with beautiful HELEN HOLMES. See her thwart a gang of cut-throats and bring them into the hands of the law.

**A Commedy in the Programme**

TO-NIGHT 3-30, 5-30, 7, 8-85, and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

## GLOBE CINEMA

(Sandhurst Road.)

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Messrs. The Hindustan Cinema Film Co. present

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OLAF FONSS

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IN THE ROLE OF BARON SONNINGTON—

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**(6 parts, 6,000 feet)**

Featuring the celebrated stars

**NANCY DEEVER and EDWARD EARLE**

This is the law of the Yukon, and ever she makes it plain:
"Send not your foolish and feeble; send me your strong and your sane—
Strong for the red rage of battle; sane, for I harry them sore;
Send me men girt for the combat, men who are grit to the core;
Swift as the panther in triumph, fierce as the bear in defeat,
Sired of a bulldog parent, steeled in the furnace heat
Send me the best of your breeding, lend me your chosen ones;
Them will I take to my bosom, them will I call my sons;
Them will I gild with my treasure, them will I glut with my meat;
But the others—the misfits, the failures—I trample under my feet.
Dissolute, damned and despairful, crippled and palsied and slain,
Ye would send me the spawn of your gutters—Go! take back your spawn again.
Wild and wide are my borders, stern as death is my sway,
From my ruthless throne I have ruled alone for a million years and a day;
Hugging my mighty treasure, waiting for man to come,
Till he swept like a turbid torrent, and after him swept—the scum.

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Man's battle with Dame Nature for her hidden trasure! Robert W. Service fought and lived it. His poem, "The Law of the Yukon," which thrilled the world, is the result of his experiences. Charles Miller's photodrama, "The Law of the Yukon," is based on the poem—and what a drama! Do not miss it.

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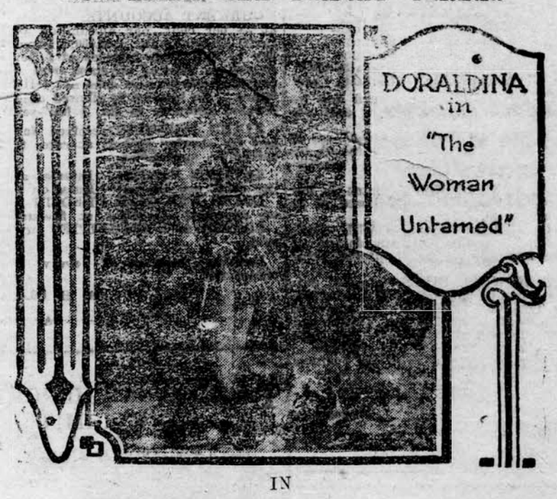


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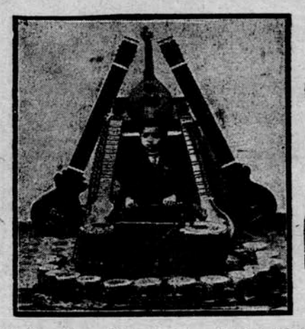

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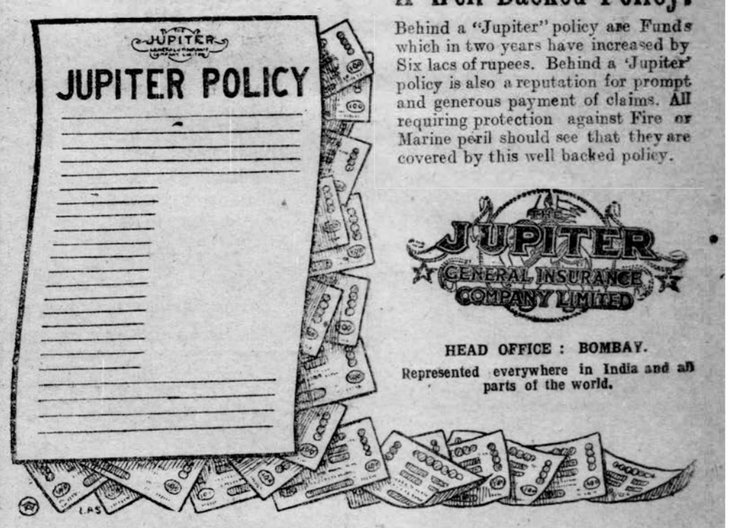


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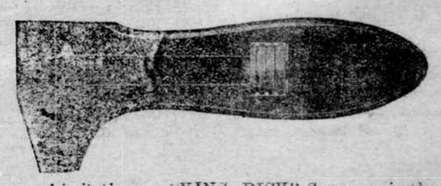

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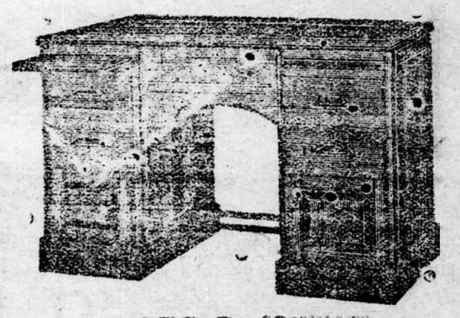

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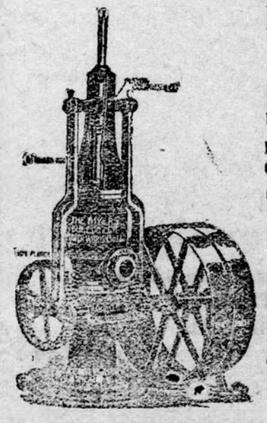

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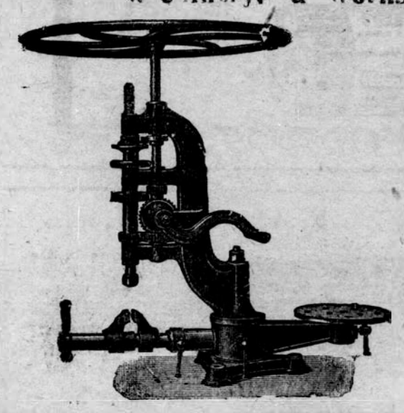

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| New Policies in 1920 | 1,54,34,700 |
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ABSOLUTE SECURITY, LOW PREMIUMS, SIMPLE CONDITIONS, LARGE BONUSES.

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WANTED—A.B.A. B. Sc. or B.A., with science as full time teacher. Apply Box No. 7569, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
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WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Gujarati HINDU, knowing efficient English correspondence type writing and good Gujarati Hand. Good prospects. Apply immediately Box No. 7578, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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A C11782

WANTED—EUROPEAN ASSISTANT FOREMAN for Carpentry and Joinery Dept. must have experience in taking out quantities and have some knowledge of designing. Apply stating salary expected to Box No. 7568, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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ARE YOU OUT OF EMPLOYMENT—If so, study Shorthand (80 days) Accountancy, Banking, Typewriting, Correspondence, Secretaryship, etc., Enrolment for L.C.C.; till 20th January 1922. Preparation for L.C.C., A.B.T.; I.B.; C.A.A.; L.A.A.; G.D.A.; etc. Special Shorthand dictation classes. Apply THE PRINCIPAL LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 283, Hornby Road.
R2443

WANTED.—A thoroughly qualified TRAVELLING INSPECTOR of Station Accounts (Indian preferred). Preference will be given to one possessing some knowledge of worship or Stores Audit Accounts. Salary according to qualifications, plus City and Travelling Allowances under the rules. The successful applicant must be prepared to join atonce. Apply to CHIEF AUDITOR, Baroda State Railways, Baroda.
A C11816

WANTED—Competent Marathi or Gujerathi knowing (a) DRILL, DRAWING and MUSIC TEACHERS, Males or Fefales on Rs. 55—4—135, plus Rs. 17 War Allowance p. m.; (b) Lady teachers in English for Girls' Schools on Rs. 45—3—105 plus Rs. 17 War Allowance, if non-Matrics and on Rs. 55—4—135 plus Rs. 17 War Allowance, if Matrics and (c) Sewing and Knitting Mistresses on Rs. 45—3—105, plus Rs. 17 War Allowance. Apply to the undersigned before the 15th instant. D. G. PADHYE, Secretary, Schools Committee, The Schools Committee's Office, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, Bombay, 4th January, 1922.
A C111797

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN expert MUSICIAN and ARTIST UNDERTAKES TUTIONS in Indian Music on Violin Harmonium Delruba and oil painting, rapid progress guaranteed. Apply Box No. 7566, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at Wesawa (Andheri) Sea side next to Bhagwan Sanatorium. Apply within.
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TO LET—OFFICE-ROOMS, Commodious for big concerns, on Hornby Road. See M. LACHHMINARAYEN, 265, Hornby Road.
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C R2444

FLAT on Hornby Road, consisting of four Rooms and Hall. Rent 32 monthly. Premium required 800 nearest offer considered. Only Hindus need apply to Box No. 7586, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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TO LET—Portion of an office room in Medows Street. Cheap rent Room may be partitioned off. Apply Box No. 7556, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C C11820

BUNGALOW or FLATS at 6, Dadyseth Plot Walkeshwar Road, near Chowpaty. Apply Mr. MADHAWDAS, G. KAPADIA Plot 4.
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BLOCKS TO BE LET in our Asher mansion at Forjet Street, and Dhun Villa at Gamdevi Laburnum Road. Apply to GOCULDAS DAMODER, 98/100, Vithalwadi Bombay.
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TO BE LET.—MOTOR GARAGES and SPACE for Motor works at Girgaum, near Keenedy Bridge in Babajee Gopal Engineer's Wadi. See on the spot or 20, Elphinstone Circle, Hunsraj and Co., Fort, Bombay.
C R2414

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BUNGALOW AND LAND FOR SALE at TITHAL, Bulsar on the Sea front. Besides the bungalow, there are four and a quarter acres of land, a well and two servant's houses. The property is known as "The Mission Bungalow". Apply giving offers to—Rev. SAMUEL KERE, Sanand, Gujarat, B. P.
R2435

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FOR SALE.—Good opportunity to a Electrical businessman Electric stores and Heating' Appliances manufacturing workshop with goodwill for Rs. 12,000 only Monthly net income Rs. 500 to Rs. 700. The only workshop in India, owner leaving Bombay. Apply sharp Box No. 7583, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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THE ORIENT HOTEL—The only Central Hotel in Bombay just opposite to Crawford Market and Police Commissioner's Office. Electric lift, lights etc. Terms moderate. Monthly boarders and families special charges. Apply MANAGER.

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C10677

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MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

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K R2410

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WANTED—public to know that AIDS TO NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Majumdar (7th Edn. revised and improved) is, as INDIAN MIRROR says, "Excellent dictionary of choice words, phrases, and Latin and other foreign expressions commonly in use in newspapers." Price Rs. 1-6. Apply to AUTHOR at 10, Mati Lal Sen Lane, Narkeldanga, (B.) CALCUTTA.
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ONE CERTIFICATE for five Shares Nos. 10785/89 of the Standard Jute Mills Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawala in the Company's Books have been LOST or MISLAID. The public are hereby warned against dealing with the same. The holder or finder of the said Shares is requested to communicate with the undersigned. PREMJI NAGARDAS, 84, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.
E M R2450

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WHY NOT TO-DAY?—YOU REQUIRE good Swadeshi Hosiery; then Why delay? Cotton Socks, Rs. 6-8; Mercerised, Rs. 13-8; All-Wool (soft and warm) Rs. 27, per dozen. POSTAGE FREE. NARAYANA & CO., Weston Road, CAWNPORE.
T R2408

GLOBE TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

| | Rs. |
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| Fox portable, New with Case ..... | 175 |
| Corona folding New with case ..... | 195 |
| Remington No. 10, visible ..... | 185 |
| Remington No. 10, Factory Rebuilt | 275 |
| Oliver No. 9 Rebuilt like new ..... | 225 |
| Royal Visible ..... | 125 |
| Remington No. 7, Rs. 100, No. 8, Brief | 110 |

Ribbons, Carbons and all supplies. Repairs to All Makes of Typewriters. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay. Phone 4869.
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| Sun, Visible Back Spacer, little used ... | 125 |
| Oliver 3, 115, 5, Back Spacer, New Types | 150 |
| Empire 1, Leather Case, 140, 2 Fine ... | 160 |
| Underwood 5, 2 Coloures, Fine ... ... | 190 |
| Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, like new ... | 200 |
| ost 20, latest, Brief, little used ... | 225 |
| Oliver 9, 200, Brief, 225, Policy ... ... | 250 |
| Oliver 9, Brief, American Rebuilt ... | 260 |
| Lemington 10, Visible, 180, 225, Brief ... | 225 |
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| Lemington 10, Rem. Factory Rebuilt ... | 300 |

Best Ribbons, Carbons, etc., Repairs. NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, Opp Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.
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10866

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HOMOEOPATHIC SPECIALIST.

Cures all sorts of obstinate diseases marvellous cures of Cholera, Epilepsy, Dysenty, Asthma, Insanity and Female Complaints. Write all particulars. All correspondence strictly confidential.

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11038

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### LAND AND BUILDINGS TO LET.

TO LET on lease, large VACANT PLOTS on New Queen's Road, also several blocks of BUILDINGS, suitable for GODOWNS, WORK-SHOPS, MOTOR WORKS, SHOW ROOMS, etc., available within the compound of the Bombay United Mills. Necessary reasonable alterations to buildings to suit customers will be carried out, or portions of buildings pulled down if vacant land required. For full particulars apply to THE TATA MILLS, LTD., Navsari Buildings, Bombay.
C11744

### MACHINERY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BLEACHING, DYEING and FINISHING MACHINERY including 10 Bowl CALENDER, BEETLING MACHINE, SCHREINER, etc. For particulars apply to the TATA MILLS, LTD., Navsari Building, Bombay.
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110 LOOMS of Henry Livesey's make, 1914 loose reed. 10 of 40" and 100 of 36" reed space with individual electric Motor drive. Motors by Siemens Bros. of 6 B. H. P. each and 220 volts. These looms are also capable of bein turned into ordinary mechanical drive.

50 LOOMS 36" drop-box same in all respects as above.

Also 50 spare electric Motors for individual loom drive, same type as above.

The following weaving preparatory machines are also available with shafting, etc. complete:—

1 Grey WINDING FRAME, 200 spindles.
2 DRUM WINDERS, 29 drums each.
1 CHEESE WINDER, of 60 drums.
1 PIRN WINDER of 120 spindles.
4 WARPING FRAMES.
2 SIZING MACHINES.

Also one latest Open Type Finishing and Chasing 10 Bowl CALENDER by Mather and Platt.

For further particulars apply to the TATA MILLS, LD., Navsari Buildings, Bombay.
C11748

### NOTICE.

INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LD., will hold an Auction Sale of Motor Cars, Cycles, Lorries and Accessories on Wednesday, the 11th January, 1922 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Register your Cars immediately.

Entries will close on the 7th January, 1922

For Particulars and Forms please apply to THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LD,

320, Lamington Road,
off Jacob Circle.

Tel. No. 5993.
C11804

## LOST SHARES

### LOST SHARES.

### NOTICE.

THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO., LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

SHARE CERTIFICATES No. 4614 and 4615 for two shares in The Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., and standing in the name of Mr. CHHAGANLAL MUGATLAL MUNSHI, have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect thereof should be notified within 14 days' time at the Registered Office of the Company, 143, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, otherwise Duplicate Certificates will be issued to the said owner.

S. K. BANERJEE,
Manager.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

BARGAIN—Buyers best opportunity, few American Brand New Motor Cars for immediate sale. Apply sharps.

JAMSHEDJI RATANJI & CO.,
40-41, Great Western Hotel-Building.
Apollo Street.
C11788

### PRINCE OF WALES' MUSEUM BUILDING SCHEME.

THE Museum Trustees intend to build a block, containing 58,000 square feet office premises and 10,000 square feet shops with arcades on their land where the 'Surplus' shop now stands; the building to be ready in 2 to 2½ years. Those wishing accommodation on this first class business site should apply to the Secretary.
C11686

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

GERMAN REPARATION DYES.
REDUCTION IN PRICES.

THE prices of German Reparation dyes on sale by the Government of India have recently been greatly reduced.

For lists of dyes and conditions of sale apply to

THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES,
New Custom House.
BOMBAY.
C11576

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England)

SHUTTLE TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN KALYAN AND BAILAPUR.

ON and from 15th January, 1922, a shuttle train service carrying first, second and third class passengers will run beteen Kalyan and Badlapur to the following timings:—

DOWN TRAINS.

| | | H. M. | H. M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kalyan | d. | 9-30 | 17-30 |
| Ambernath | a. | 9-38 | 17-46 |
| | d. | 9-41 | 17-49 |
| Badlapur | a. | 9-50 | 18-8 |

UP TRAINS.

| | | H. M. | H. M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Badlapur | d. | 11-10 | 18-35 |
| Ambernath | a. | 11-29 | 18-46 |
| | d. | 11-32 | 18-49 |
| Kalyan | a. | 11-48 | 18-56 |

D. S. BURN,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 5th January, 1922.
C11811

### BEST CROWN STAMPS,

HIGH CLASS HOLLAND MADE.

### COTTON BLANKETS.

AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

White, Grey, Fawn Strawberry, Grey Blue and Khaki Colours.

48 x 78 in. equal Re. 1-12-0 each.
48 x 96 in. equal Rs. 2-4-0 each.

RED BLANKETS.

48 x 78 in. equal Rs. 2-2-0 each.
48 x 96 in. equal Rs. 2-14-0 each.

COLOURED BLANKETS.

48 x 78 in. equal Rs. 2-10-0 each.
48 x 96 in. equal Rs. 3-8-0 each.

And a variety of other designs and shades to suit all purses.

### HARJIVAN VALJI

HIGH CLASS BLANKET MERCHANT,
17, Champa Gali, Post No. 2,
BOMBAY.

## TENDERS.

### NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of First Class Steam Coal for the Nasik Water Works are invited. The annual consumption of coal for the water works is not less than 900 tons. The rates at which steam coal will be supplied should be with and without Railway charges. The names of the collieries from which the coal will be supplied should also be stated.

S. S. JOSHI,
Chief Officer,
Nasik Municipality.
Nasik, 3rd January, 1922.
11799

### NOTICE.

TENDERS for the disposal of all kinds of Hard and Soft Wastes for six months, from January to June, 1922, on forms to be had on payment of annas eight, are invited up to 20th January with a deposit of Rs. 200. No binding to accept the highest or any tender. GENERAL MANAGER, The MORARJEE GOCULDAS MILLS, LTD., Sopari Baug Road, Parel.
TA C11807

### NOTICE.

TENDERS for works in hand set rubble bottoming the yard of the Health Department Stable at Dadar will be received up to 1 p.m., (Bombay Time), on MONDAY, the 16th day of January, 1922.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 5th January, 1922.
TAC 11816

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

THE GOKULDAS CULLIANJI AHMEDNAGAR COTTON PRESS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND of Rs. six per share will be paid on and after the 7th January, 1922, between 12 to 3 p.m. (B. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 74-76, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on 27th December, 1921.

By order of the Board,
VALUBHDAS DAYAL & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th Jan. 1922. C11819

### NOTICE.

THE BHURTPORE PRESS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND of Re. fifteen per share will be paid on and after the 13th January, 1922, between 12 and 3 p.m. (B. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 74-76 Bora Bazar, Street, Fort, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on 30th December, 1921.

By order of the Board,
PREMJI OOKERDA & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th Jan. 1922. C11818

### A RARE BOON TO CAPITALISTS.

THE SUKET DURBAR is prepared to give lease of State mineral properties for a decade or two to really enterprising mining concerns on very liberal terms. I have geologically surveyed the State and have found coal, iron, pyrites, and Hydro-carbon products in abundance. Salt, antimony and other rare minerals have also been found. Means of communication are easy Pathankote 150 miles by motor road, Simla 80 miles. Experts are welcome to visit mineral, areas. All applications should reach the undersigned by the end of January, 1922.

PROF. S. K. BANERJI,
Ph. D.Sc., F.I.A.Sc., F.I.A. Com., Dip. in Mining and Geology (London), etc., etc., Mining Engineer. Suket State, Punjab.
Dated, Suket, the 24th Dec. 1921.

### THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT. 1888

Modified up to the 31st December, 1919.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 297 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as modified up to the 31st December, 1919, that the undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their Meeting to be held on the 16th day of February 1922, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe a fresh line, in substitution for the existing regular line of the portion of the public street known as Apollo street between Dalal Street and Forbes Street.

A plan of this street showing the existing regular line of the said portion of the street and the fresh line proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid, is deposited at the office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so, at any time during office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.

Dated this 5th day of January, 1922.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.
C11814

### BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect of which notices have been received will be placed before the Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Corporation called for MONDAY, the 9th January, 1922, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time):—

137. From Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—for expressing opinion that the Co-operage should always remain an open space, either as a public playground or a recreation Ground and that therefore it should be included in the list of open spaces, etc., covered by the Bill to make provision for the management and control of certain open spaces in the City of Bombay recently published by the Government of Bombay.

138. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For requesting the Commissioner to issue to all Municipal Department Head Offices and Branch Offices certain order for dealing with every communication received by them from the public.

139-140. From Mr. Jehangir B. Baman-Behram (139) For requesting the Commissioner to take steps in conjunction with the Port Health Officer to prevent the importation in to Bombay of an epidemic like the Influenza which is reported to be prevalent in the districts of Maintz and Frankfort on the Rhine in Europe and (140) for obtaining from the Commissioner proposals for improving the untidy appearance of the Flora Fountain situate at the junction of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road and for enclosing it with an ornamental fence so as to prevent the access of any person to the open space ornamental fence so as to prevent the space surrounding it.

141. From Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For increasing the Standing Committee's estimate of expenditure in respect of Corporation and Standing Committee's Establishment by Rs. 7,500 to provide for the work of Test Audit of various Municipal Departments being conducted by the Corporation's Office under the supervision of a Committee of the Corporation, etc.

By order of the President,
A. A. MOULVI,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 6th January, 1922.
C11817

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

THE various claimants for compensation under Section 45 of the Bombay City Police Act IV of 1902, for loss, damage, death or grievous hurt caused during the recent disorders in Bombay, and all tax-payers in Ward "A" to "G" who are liable to the additional taxation under Section 46 of the said Act in view of the said claims are hereby notified that the enquiry into the said claims will be taken up in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate at Cruickshank Road, commencing on the 1st day of February, 1922.

All persons in Wards "A" to "G", who are liable to the additional tax are at liberty to appear in the above Court in person or by Pleader to show cause if any why they may be exempted from the payment of the additional tax.

CHUNILAL H. SETALVAD,
Ag. Chief Presidency Magistrate,
Bombay.
Dated this 5th day of Jan, 1922.
Esplanade Police Court, Bombay. C11803

### NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that KADARBHAI SHAIKH HUSSEINBHAI, of Bombay Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the property a particular description whereof is given below to our client the purchaser.

All persons having or claiming any right, title, interest, claimor, demand in to or upon the said property or any part thereof whether by way of inheritance, bequest, gift, sale, mortgage, lease, lien, charge, trust, easement, maintenance, residence, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make such claim, if any, known in writting to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes Bombay and to the undersigned at their office at No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof. Any claim not made known as hereby required will be considered to have been waives and abandoned and the Purchaser will proceed accordingly

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of toras land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the south side of the Grant Road Bridge, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 775 square yards or thereabouts forming portion of a large piece of land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 359, New No. C/16365, Old Survey No. 185, and New Survey No. 1D/7346 and bounded on or towards the east by the property hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the west by the property of Mahomedally Rowji, on or towards the north by the property of Shirinbai Jehangirji Dick and on or towards south by the property formerly of Mr. Luxmon Bachoba Dhargaika and now of Dawa Babool Gool Mahomed and which and premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 3848 (1) and 3848 (2) and Street Nos. 4 and 4A.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate, lying and being on the South side of Grant Road Bridge, outside the Fort, in the Island and registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 27 square yards or thereabouts forming portion of a large piece of land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. D/16898 and New Survey No. 6B/7347 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the east by a private passage and beyond that by the property of Hussonally Sulleman, on or towards the West by the property hereinbefore firstly described, on or towards the north by another property of Shirinbai Jehangirji Dick and on or towards the south by the property formerly of Dr. Luxmon Bachoba Dhargaikar and now of Nawa Babool Gool Mahomed.

Dated this 5th day of January, 1922.
JAMSHEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C11801

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in exercise of the Power of sale contained in an indenture of second Mortgage bearing date the 29th day of September, 1920, and expressed to be made between Trikamdas Tricumdas and Purshottamdas Trikumdas of the first part, Laxmidas Mangi of the second part and Kharaseth Dhanjibhoy Shroff of the third part, the said Kharseth Dhanjibhoy Shroff as second Mortgagee has agreed to sell to our client the undermentioned properties.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 16, Tamarind Lane, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRST:—All that piece or parcel of land of pension and Tax tenure containing by admeasurement 1981 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 117, New No. 946, Old Survey No. 94-96, New Survey No. 883, together with the messuage tenement or chawl standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 3849 and Street No. 9 and all which premises are situate at and on the Eastern side of Panchayetwadi Lane, Bhuleshwar, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded, on or towards the East partly by the property of Trionavandas Jadowjee and partly by the property hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the West by the said Panchayetwadi Lane, on or towards the North partly by the property of Rajaram Girdhar Jadavjee and on or towards the South by the property of Karsondas Natha and were formerly in the occupation of the Mortgagors and one Vithaldas Asharam and their tenants and are now in the occupation of the Mortgagors and their tenants.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land of Pension and Tax tenure but now redeemed from payment of cess, containing by admeasurement 265 8/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 27, New No. 1922, Old Survey No. 54 and New Survey Nos. 535 and 536 together with the messuage tenement or chawl standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C. Ward 5248 and Street No. 2 all which premises are situate at Bhuleshwar in Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded, on or towards the East by a Sweepers passage, on or towards the West by the Wall of the Gully belonging to the premises firstly herein before described, on or towards the North by the property of Tribhubandas Jadowjee and on or towards the South by the property of Javarilal Vandrawandas and were formerly in the occupation of the Mortgagors and one Vithaldas Ashram and their tenants and are now in the occupation of the mortgagors and their tenants.

Dated this 4th day of January, 1922
MANUBHAI & CO.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.
CC1172

# ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL REVIEW

## THE EMPIRE COTTON GROWING CORPORATION.

A charter has been granted in England to the Empire Cotton Growing Association by the King-in-Council. The Corporation is the permanent body which is being set up to carry into effect the recommendation made by the Empire Cotton Growsine Committee. This Committee was appointed by the Board of Trade in 1917 to enquire into the possibilities of cotton production within the British Empire in the hope that by fostering the growth of cotton in the Dominions and Colonies the industries in England might be made less dependent upon the United States for the greater portion of its supply of raw materials. The object of the Corporation is to extend the cotton growing areas of the Empire and thus to promote the development of the Dominions and Colonies and also to assist in the stabilisation of prices by drawing on a number of new areas far distant from one another in addition to the American Cotton Belt, thus making the supplies of raw materials less dependent on climatic conditions in one part of the world. It is also hoped that a bad season in one part of the Empire will be counteracted by good crops in other British possessions whilst Lancashire will also be enabled to view with less concern America's increasing consumption of her own crops. Amongst other functions the Corporation has power to carry out the following work under the Charter.

(a) to assist in the enlargement and strengthening of the Agricultural Departments of the Dependencies and Colonies and to provide facilities for training men for posts under these Departments; (b) to establish a Bureau to disseminate information on cotton growing and to issue a Journal containing useful information on the subject; (c) to undertake the marketing of crops where this will prove of assistance to the Local Governments.

It is understood that the Corporation is to be financed by the British Government by means of the grant of approximately one million pounds. The affairs of the Corporation are entrusted in the hands of an Administrative Council presided over by Lord Derby. It is to be seen to what extent the Agricultural Departments of the Government of India are likely to benefit at the hands of this newly started Corporation. Very recently the Imperial Department of Agriculture Pusa, was asked the information as to what provision was made in the system of Agricultural Education in India to train up experts in cotton production. In reply the Imperial Department of Agriculture stated that the question of the training of Indian Graduates for cotton research was under consideration of the Indian Central Cotton Committee but until funds for research were allotted no definite steps in the line could be taken. Thus the Department has replied in the usual pet terms of "lack of finances" and it is very doubtful that the promotion of Scientific Agricultural Education in India will be materially advanced under the existing order of things.

### Indian Merchants' Chamber.

The Government of Bombay for some time past have been effecting a most curious economy in the distribution of representatives to the Indian Chamber on various public bodies. The Government are appointing representatives of the Chamber very liberally on public bodies of secondary importance so far as the representation of the Chamber on those bodies goes. For example, the Chamber has its representation on the Indigenous Industries Advisory Committee to the Government of Bombay; the advisory committee to the Director of Industries; the advisory committee to the Development Department; the advisory committee to the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay and very lately the Government have also asked for a Chamber's representative on the advisory committee of the Grant Medical College Bombay. These representations so profusely granted by the Government are no doubt useful in their way but one will curiously ask as to what prompts the Government in refusing representation to the Chamber on those bodies, especially, on which its representation is likely to be of some benefit to the public at large. For example, for the last eight months the Chamber has been persistently crying for a substantial representation upon the Bombay Port Trust, but it claims have been put off without sufficient cause. Again, the Chamber also asked for a representation on the advisory Committee of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics. The Government of Bombay met the demand of the Chamber by saying that it ceased to be represented upon the Advisory Board of the Sydenham College of Commerce as it discontinued its contribution towards the maintenance of the College. Everyone knows how in the reign of King Charles of England, soldiers were billeted in private houses. The Government of Bombay in their reply to the Chamber referred to above have also issued a sort of billet to the Chamber for compulsory contribution towards the up-keep of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics.

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### Foreign Trade Of British India.

During the eight months ending November 1921 as compared with the corresponding period of 1920 the value of imports decreased by Rs. 49 crores or 22 per cent to Rs. 174 crores and the total Exports including re-exports decreased by Rs. 33 crores or 18 per cent. to Rs. 149 crores. The exports of Indian merchandise showed a decrease of Rs. 28 crores or 17 percent and re-exports decreased by Rs. 4 crores or 33 per cent. The grand total of Imports, Exports and re-exports amounted to Rs. 323 crores as against 405 crores, decrease of Rs. 82 crores or 20 per cent. The imports of treasure, (private and Government), decreased by nearly Rs. 68 lakhs to Rs. 1838 lakhs; Gold bullion fell by Rs. 1417 lakhs to Rs. 222 lakhs and sovereigns and other British gold coins by Rs. 148 lakhs to Rs. 172 lakhs while other coined gold rose by nearly Rs. 310 lakhs to Rs. 389 lakhs. Imports of silver increased by Rs. 574 lakhs to nearly Rs. 1055 lakhs. Exports of treasures also increased by Rs. 1108 lakhs to Rs. 1853 lakhs.

India's balance of trade during the eight months, April to November, so far as shown by the statistics of merchandise, treasure, Council Bills, and enfaced rupee papers was against India to the extent of Rs. 2388 lakhs as compared with Rs. 2053 lakhs against India and Rs. 5706 lakhs in favour of India in the corresponding periods of 1920 and 1919, respectively.

## CABLE QUOTATIONS.

### COTTON.

### LIVERPOOL COTTONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, 4th Jan. 1922.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Total Day's Sales at Liverpool .. | 8,000 |
| " " Sales on Spec. & for Exp. .. | .. |
| " " Sales of East Indian .. | Nil |
| " " Imports .. .. .. | .. |
| EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:— | |
| Mid. Americans Spot. .. .. .. | 11 50 |
| Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels .. .. | 21 50 |
| New York 11 a.m. (Jan. .. | 18 54 |
| (As known in Liverpool at.. March .. | 18 42 |
| closing time.) May .. | 17 95 |
| New Orleans 10 a.m. .. Jan. .. | 17 41 |
| May .. | 17 32 |

### OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 4th Jan. 1922,

| Months. | To-day's Price. |
|---|---|
| Jan. .. .. .. .. .. | 11 03 |
| Feb. .. .. .. .. .. | .. |
| Mar. .. .. .. .. .. | 11 04 |
| April .. .. .. .. .. | .. |
| May .. .. .. .. .. | 10 92 |
| June .. .. .. .. .. | .. |
| July .. .. .. .. .. | 10 71 |
| Aug. .. .. .. .. .. | .. |
| Sept. .. .. .. .. .. | .. |
| Oct. .. .. .. .. .. | 10 06 |
| Nov. .. .. .. .. .. | .. |
| Dec. .. .. .. .. .. | .. |

### CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 4th Jan. 1922.

| Months. | To-day's price |
|---|---|
| January .. .. .. .. .. | 11 22 |
| February .. .. .. .. .. | 11 18 |
| March .. .. .. .. .. | 11 15 |
| April .. .. .. .. .. | 11 07 |
| May .. .. .. .. .. | 11 02 |
| June .. .. .. .. .. | 10 90 |
| July .. .. .. .. .. | 10 82 |
| August .. .. .. .. .. | 10 69 |
| September .. .. .. .. .. | 10 43 |
| Oct. .. .. .. .. .. | 10 22 |
| Novembers .. .. .. .. .. | 10 13 |
| December .. .. .. .. .. | 10 08 |

Tone:—Steady.

### EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, 4th Jan. 1922.

| Months. | To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| Jan. .. .. .. .. .. | 20 55 |
| February .. .. .. .. .. | 20 70 |
| March .. .. .. .. .. | 20 90 |
| April .. .. .. .. .. | 21 05 |
| May .. .. .. .. .. | 21 20 |
| June .. .. .. .. .. | 21 25 |
| July .. .. .. .. .. | 21 35 |

### ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 4th Jan. 1922.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| M. G. Bengal, Good .. .. .. | 7 25 | Nominal. |
| " " Fully Good .. .. | 7 75 | |
| " " Fine .. .. .. | 8 25 | |
| " No. 1 Oomre, Good .. .. | 8 80 | |
| " " " Fully Good .. | 9 30 | |
| " " " Fine .. .. | 9 80 | |
| " Broach, Good .. .. .. | 9 70 | |
| " " Fully Good .. .. | 10 20 | |
| " " Fine .. .. .. | 10 70 | |
| " Scinde, Good .. .. .. | 7 15 | |
| " " Fully Good .. .. | 7 65 | |
| " " Fine .. .. .. | 8 15 | |

### AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, 5th Jan. 1922.

| | Months. | To-day's Prices. |
|---|---|---|
| Futures at New York | Jan. .. | 18 45 |
| | Mar. .. | 18 30 |
| | May .. | 17 86 |
| | July .. | 17 32 |

Liverpool, 5th Jan. 1922.

| | Months. | To-day's Prices |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton Dely. M.U. O. C. C.. Liverpool. | Mar. .. | 10 91 |
| | May .. | 10 80 |
| | July .. | 10 58 |
| | Oct. .. | 10 01 |

London, 5th Jan. 1922.

| | |
|---|---|
| Telegraphics Transfer .. | 1/4 Dull |
| Bar Gold .. .. | .. £4 18 4 Quiet |
| Bar Silver Spot .. | .. 34 1/2 Dull |

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

### COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

January 6.

In accordance with 29 points lower reported in New York futures the Marwari bazar opened this morning easier for Fully Good M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 495½ and steadily dropped to Rs. 481. It then again advanced to Rs. 492 and gave way to Rs. 485 which was the rate at 4 p.m. The bazar finally closed at Rs. 481½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 481 and closed at Rs. 484. Fine M G Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 445 and went down to Rs. 430 again advancing till Rs. 441 remained Rs. 437 at 4 p.m. While March opened at Rs. 432 and declined till Rs 418/19 again went up to Rs. 430 the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 424. F. G. M. G. Bengal January was Rs. 318 and March Rs. 328.

Our market for ready cotton has assumed an easy feeling in consequence of very heavy receipts of cotton in Bombay and in accordance with lower advices from Home markets. The business was very limited and about 4,000 bales were sold yesterday.

### CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 p.m.

Bombay, Jan. 6th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach April/May, .. | 484 |
| " " Bengal Dec/Jan. .. | 320 |
| " " " March .. .. | 325 |
| Fine Oomra Dec./Jan. .. .. | 435 |
| " " March .. .. | 422 |

### COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 6th.

| | |
|---|---|
| F. G. Broach April May .. .. | 482 |
| Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.. .. | 313 |
| " " " March .. .. | 323 |
| Fine Oomra's Dec. Jan .. .. | 433 |
| " " March .. .. | 421 |

### SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 6th.

| Description | Super-Fine | F, | Good | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. G. Bengal and sind Punjab .. | 360 | 335 | 315 | .. |
| M. G. Oomra's No. 4 | 451 | 436 | 421 | .. .. |
| M. G. Central P. No. 1 | 481 | 466 | 451 | .. .. |
| M. G. Central P. No, 2 | 466 | 451 | 436 | .. .. |

### RECEIPTS.

The ollowing are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 5th Jan, 1922.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton .. .. .. .. | ..27497 Bs. |
| Wheat .. .. .. .. | .. 657 Cwt. |
| Linseed .. .. .. .. | .. 1785 " |
| Rapeseed .. .. .. .. | .. Nil |
| Gingellyseed .. .. .. .. | ..11424 " |
| Popyseed .. .. .. .. | .. Nil |
| Groundnuts .. .. .. .. | .. 8450 " |
| Castorseed .. .. .. .. | .. 72 " |
| Rice .. .. .. .. .. | ..21207 " |
| Myrabollams .. .. .. .. | .. 717 " |
| Cottonseed .. .. .. .. | ..24942 " |
| Mowraseed .. .. .. .. | .. Nil |
| Gram .. .. .. .. .. | .. 1173 " |
| Jowar .. .. .. .. .. | .. 733 " |
| Masur .. .. .. .. .. | .. Nil |
| Barley .. .. .. .. .. | .. 456 " |
| Bajra .. .. .. .. .. | .. 8816 " |
| Coal .. .. .. .. .. | .. 125 Tons |

### PIECE-GOODS.

There has hardly been any activity in the Cloth Market during the past week. The tone has been very quiet and the absence of demand for Lancashire cloths has been keenly felt. No new feature of importance has occurred and the sellers have been passing an anxious time. The buyers are holding out at present in the hope of getting in at cheaper rates later on. The stocks in the hands of dealers are pretty heavy and most of these have been bought at dear rates. The loss that would result in the sale is so heavy that merchants are hesitating to face it and are hoping against hope for better times. But as time passes on the loss is increased by way of interest, apart from the godown rent, insurance and other charges, and the capital is being locked up. The financial stringency is being felt in the trade and the rate of interest has gone up. The rate of exchange has still remained unfavourable to the dealers and no relief seems to be in sight at the moment. The sister markets of Calcutta, Karachi and Madras have also been quiet and there is no encouragement from the up-country districts, where day by day the sentiment goes in favour of Swadeshi cloths. Local Mills have been turning out nice qualities of well bleached White Mulls from Rs. 5 to Rs. 12 per piece, which are in good demand, but for fresh orders a rupee per piece advance is required by the makers. Local mill White Mulls in 46 inches by 20 yards worth about Rs. 12 per piece are attracting good attention from buyers. These are being purchased by buyers in spite of similar Manchester cloths being one to two rupees cheaper. Fifty-eight inches by 20 yards Red End Mulls of Manchester make have been easier by a rupee per piece. Odd numbers of these have been sold at Rs. 9-12-0 per piece

(Continued on page 13.)


## AUCTION SALE.

### MESSRS MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
3, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

BONAFIDE SALE.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10-30 A.M.

AUCTION SALE of decent household furniture by well-known makers, dining table, sideboard, crockery, glassware, Cottage Piano with Pianola (combined) by "stick" hand and foot Singer Sewing Machine Marck's Wall Clock, Telescopic Electric Hall lamp, platedware, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

On SUNDAY, the 8th instant at Eusaf Buildings, Altamount Road Cumballa Hill at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction very rich furniture comprising of dining table, dining room, chairs, sideboards and dining waggon tea tables, drawing room Cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, folding screen, jardiniers very slightly used Cottage Piano with Pianola (combined) by "stick" hand and foot Singer Sewing Machine, Marck's Wall Clock Telescopic Hall lamp, fancy writing tables and revolving bookstands, silver showcases, ornaments and pictures, hat-stand, teapoys, folding screen, file cabinet ice box, season wood almirahs, clothe presses, dressing chest of drawers, and marble top washing tables, glassware, crockeryware, and platedware, cooking utensils, etc.

The property of W. Pondman Esq., of Nederlandseh Indiesche Banks.

1 English Rover Motor Cycle with side-car in perfect running order.

Catalogues will be printed and property is open to view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

## AUCTION SALE.

### MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE AND VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KHETWADY MAIN ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the Bank of Morvi, Ltd., the Mortgagees herein and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of Zainullabedin Allibhoy deceased, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 21st day of January, 1922 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to and vested in the mortgagees under an indenture of mortgage dated the 23rd day of December, 1920, between Zainullabedin Allibhoy of the one part and the Bank of Morvi Ltd of the other part, the undermentioned property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land of the quit and ground rent tenure, situate at Khetwady Main Road in the City of Bombay together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and stables standing thereon containing by admeasurement 1,771 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1984, New No. 9112, Old Survey No. 820, New Survey No. 5489, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2002, Street No. 12/16, Khetwady 9th Lane Ward No. 2003(1) Street No. 1 Khetwady, 9th Lane and Ward No. 2/3 (2) Street No. 18 Khetwady 9th Lane and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by Khetwady Back Road on or towards the South by the property of Alfred Stace Dyer and Helena Stace Dyer, on or towards the West partly by the property of Jaiji daughter of Merwanji Bomanji Wadia and partly by the property of Gopikisson Radhakisson and on or towards the East by the Khetwady 9th Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the mortgagees at their office at 31, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.
AUCTION SALE OF 18 BEST ENGLISH STEEL SAFES.

The public are hereby informed that an Auction Sale of the following well-known "LIONS" Safes, "SUPERIOR" Quality and EXTRA SUPERIOR" Quality of 1921 stock will be held at the Rooms of Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers at 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 1st February, 1922.

| "SUPERIOR" QUALITY "LIONS" SAFES | |
|---|---|
| Size. | Priced to sell at £. |
| 50 x 26 x 24 | £ 120 0 0 |
| 48 x 26 x 24 | 100 0 0 |
| 40 x 24 x 22 (two) | 80 0 0 |
| 24 x 17 x 15 | 28 10 0 |
| 20 x 14 x 13 | 22 10 0 |

| "EXTRA SUPERIOR" QUALITY "LIONS" SAFES. | |
|---|---|
| Size. | Priced to sell at £. |
| 48 x 27 x 25 | £. 132 10 0 |
| 42 x 25 x 24 | 98 0 0 |
| 40 x 25 x 23 (two) | 95 0 0 |
| 33 x 24 x 22 | 80 10 0 |
| 36 x 24 x 22 (two) | 73 10 0 |
| 34 x 22 x 21 | 63 0 0 |
| 32 x 21 x 20 | 57 10 0 |
| 30 x 20 x 20 (two) | 51 0 0 |
| 24 x 17 x 16 | 34 0 0 |

Note:—The above Safes will be offered to the public for sale at reasonable reduction in prices before the day of Auction Sale and only those Safes that thus remain unsold will be offered for sale by Public Auction to the highest bidder without any reserve.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ABOVE SAFES.

They are made in England out of the best English Steel (Not Iron) and guranteed Fire and Burglar resisting.

The above Safes are largely used in Important Firms, H. M.'S. Government, State Treasuries, Indian Raiways and Banks and this lot is sold by Public Auction to close 1921 Accounts. They are on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneers and can be inspected any working day during Office hours.

The undermentioned property will be sold by Auction to the highest bidder and without any reserve.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, AND PLOTS OF LAND SITUATE ON THE ELPHINSTONE LAND ESTATE AT ARGYLE ROAD, DANA BUNDER.

On Wednesday the 18th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction under instruction from Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel Attorneys for Messrs. Attorneys for Messrs. Benjamin Samson Ezekiel and Isaaac Samuel, Trustees of the Will of Shalome Esaji deceased by virtue of the Deed of Appointment of new Trustees dated 25th March, 1920 and-under and by virtue of an order of the High Court of the Judicature at Bombay dated the 8th March of 1921 made in the matter of the Indian Trusts Act II of 1882 and in the matter of the Estate of Shalome Esaji deceased in which the same Benjamin Samson Ezekiel and Isaac Samuel were petitioneers, the undermentioned very valuable property and plots of land on the premises.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of land situated on the Elphinstone Land Estate in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement three hundred and fifty-three and one ninth square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by and belonging to the said Trustees and now in the occupation of Framji Dhunji bhoy Umrigar and Ardesir Jamsetji Umrigar as lessees, on or towards the South by the piece of land secondly hereinafter described, on or towards the East by Argyle Road and on or towards the West by the piece of land thirdly hereinafter described.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land situated on the Elphinstone Land Estate containing by admeasurement two hundred and seven square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North by the piece of land firstly herein before discribed, on or towards the South by Musjid Bunder siding Road, on or towards the East by Argyle Road and on or towards the West by the piece of land thirdly hereinafter described.

THIRDLY—All that piece or parcel of land situated on the Elphinstone Land Estate containing by admeasurement one hundred and nineteen square yards or there abouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by land belonging to the said Trustees, on or toward the South by Musjid Bunder Siding Road, on or towards the East by the pieces of land firstly and secondly herein before described and on or towards the West by other land belonging to the said Trustees.

All which said pieces of land firstly, secondly and thirdly hereinabove described are situate in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under New Survey No. 3186.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel Attorneys for the Trustees, at their office at Cook's Building, Bombay Road, Fort, or of the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Ry Co. and in accordance with Section 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 19th and FRIDAY the 20th instant both day's 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the above address the following unclaimed luggage and parcels consisting of C. P. goods, medicines, cases of shoes, aromatic sticks, bagging, trunks and boxes, old clothing, ghee, scented oils, brass and copperware, grain,

## AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.—(Contd.)

stationery, soaps and various other articles.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

AUCTION SALE OF STRINGS OF PEARLS, PACKETS OF UNDRILLED PEARLS AND LOOSE DIAMONDS.

Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 12th day of January, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms at 25 Medows Street Fort, sell very valuable strings of pearls, packets of undrilled pearls, and loose diamonds under instructions of Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., Attorneys for some of the parties concerned as pledgees and at the risk and account of one Memon Motiwala Joosab Soomar the pledgor.

For further particulars and conditions refer to the undersigned or the said Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., at their office, Emart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

One-fourth of the amount of purchase price of each article will have to be deposited with the undersigned as soon as the article will be knocked down to the name of the purchaser thereof and delivery will be given within 48 hours on payment of the balance of the purchase price.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th January, 1922.

### VORA & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF DECENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ELECTRIC LIGHTS, ELECTRIC FANS, WALL CLOCKS SAFES, SEWING MACHINE HALL LAMP GLASSWARE, ETC., ETC.

On TUESDAY, the 10th instant Messrs. VORA and Co., will sell by Public Auction very rich furniture comprising of chairs side boards, drawing room cabinet, chesterfield chairs, easychairs, folding screws singer sewing machine, wall clocks, Type writer show cases, hat stand, teapoys etc., etc., at their auction room at Appolo Street at 2-30 (S.T.)

The goods on view.

A deposit 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERY SET WITH FINE BRILLIANT DIAMONDS EMERELEDS RUBIES ETC.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO THE JEWELLERS, INVESTERS AND BUYERS.

On FRIDAY, the 13th January Messrs. VORA and Co., Auctioners will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Room Appolo Street Fort, by order of Messrs. M. Chinubhai and Co. Jewellers and on account and risk of their partners, Valuable latest designed ornaments set with fine white brilliant diamonds Emereleds, and Rubies etc.

DESCRIPTIONS OF JEWELLERY.

Necklaces, Bracelets, Marquies Rings, wedding rings, cluster rings Earrings Ear tops, Buties etc., etc., Neckleces thread in fine white Pearls, Bangles, Ear tops, etc., etc.

Catlogues will be printed and the Jewellery on view from the 9th instant.

A deposit 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioners.

Bombay, 7th January, 1922.

### CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE LOT OF PRINTING PAPERS.

Under instructions from the office concerned and on account and at the risk of Krishnarao Narayan Navalkar, Proprietor of Luxmi Narayan Agency, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 12th January, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at ictoria House, Victoria Road, Byculla, the following papers:—

Printings White.
Printings Tinted.
Imitation Art.
Brown.
News.

Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned, Private offers will be received.

WEEKLY SALE.

Household and Office Furniture, Chesterfield Sofas, Godrej safes, Typo writers, Motor Car, etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 9th January, 1922, at 2-30, p.m., at their rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—Household and Office furniture, such as drawing-room cofas chairs, arm and armless chairs mirror doors cabinets, writing tables, teapoys side board cupboards, book stands, chesterfield sofas, safes, etc., etc.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Abdul Rehman Juma.

1 Case Chocolate, 2 cases Bristow's Cologne Water, 1 safe, and 4 gold. bangles.

By the order of the party concerned..

1 Case 5 gross dog's chains.

1 Fiat Motor Car, 4-cylinders. 20 Horse-Power, Bosch Magneto and newly painted.

Messrs. SANDAY & Co.'s remaining furniture, such as, writing tables, revolving chair, cup-board, chairs, coying press, curtains, D. quality Godrej safes, office cupboards, roll top table, type writers, book stand, steel cabinets, etc., etc.

Estate of a Parsi gentleman:—

1 Arabic horse and a carriage.

AUCTION SALE OF 6,750 SHARES OF HIND BUTTON FACTORY & METAL WORKS, LTD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla & Mulla, attorneys for Messrs. Gordhandas Govindji and Damodar Narsidas Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, 23rd January, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the undermentioned shares of the Hind Button Factory and Metal Works, Ltd., on account and at the risk of the respective undermentioned parties:—

(1) 5,000 shares of Hind Button factory and Metal Works, Ltd., on account and at the risk of Messrs. Dwarkadas Jagmohandas & Co.

(2) 1,250 shares of Hind Button factory and Metal Works, Ltd., on account and at the risk of Dwarkadas Moolji Goradia.

(3) 500 shares of Hind Button Factory and Metal Works, Ltd., on account and at the risk of Messrs. Moolji bhai Haris Chandra and Co.

The shares are of the face value of Rs. 25 each on which Rs. 6 per share have been paid up and a further call of Rs. 3 per share have been already made. The transfer forms in respect of the aforesaid shares signed by the aforesaid respective parties will be handed over to the respective purchasers at the time of purchase when the full purchase money will have to be paid.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th January, 1922.

## AUCTION SALE.

### MESSRS J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
20, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 8402.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY KNOWN AS ODHAV MANSIONS AT TARDEO OPPOSITE THE ALLIANCE MILLS AND NEXT TO GANGARAM TURRACE OUTSIDE THE FORT.

THIS DAY Saturday, the 7th day of January, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. Mody and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Attorneys for the Second Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Odhavji Dhanjibhoy Engineer and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Second Mortgagee under the Indenture of January, 1920 and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Second Mortgagee of the other part the undermentioned property, viz.:—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold land or ground together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses built and to be erected thereon situate lying and being on the East side of Tardeo Road outside the Fort and in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3023 square yards or thereabout and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 8 New No. 12483 and Old Survey No. 457 and New No. 1/3391 and are bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the property of he Alliance Manufacturing Co., Ltd., on the West by Tardeo Road, on the North partly by the property of Sorabji Dadabhey Dubash and partly by the property of Hormusji Nowroji Daver and on the South by the public road of Municipality and old branch of B. B. and C. I. Railway and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward Nos. 3816 (1), 3816 (1A), 3816 (1B), 3816 (1C), 3816 (1D) and 3816 (1E) and Street Nos. 665, 667, 675, A, 675 B, 675, C, 675 D and 675 E and which said premises are now in the possession and occupation of the Mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Attorneys for the second Mortgagee at their office in Graham Buildings on Esplanade Road Fort or to the undersigned at their office in Apollo Street, Fort.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO COLLECTORS OF ANTIQUE CURIOS AND CURIOS DEALERS.

Auction sale of antique gold and silk and Cutch embroidered clothing.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of January, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the Mortgagees Messrs. Marwadi Kevalchand Joraji & Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Seth Muncherji Kaikhusru Hiramanek of Meadow Street.

Antique work curiosities such as antique gold embroidered and silk sarees, ghagras, Abbas Iars, Kinkhab Lalin, Cutch embroidered ghagras, Igars, woollen carpets, etc.

The above will be on view from 9th January.

Terms:—25 per cent. deposit and delivery within 3 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

### BENNETT & CO.

120 Apollo Street, Fort

On SATURDAY, the 7th January 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods one iron safe on stand etc.,

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 secondhand rubber-tyred canoe victoria in good order.

1 secondhand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis in good order.

1 grey arab horse quiet in harness.

1 cycle wheel landaulet with a pair of horses and harness.

1 Horse with harness.

AUCTION SALE OF RAZORS, ESSENCES, SATTEENS, NEEDLES, BYNOCHRISMOL, PHOTO MATERIALS, ETC., ETC.,

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 7th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo street, by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned the following:—

6 pieces grey shirting.
1 case Berlia wool.
2 Parcels Razors and knives (as per Invoice of George Butler and Co.)
3 Packets Buttons.
9 Packets Cropp Razors.
1 case Needles (as per Invoice of Foster Porter and Co.)
14 cases assorted Essences (as per Invoices of Stevenson, Howell and Co.).
1 case Byno Chrismol.
3 cases Bynol.
3 cases Allen and Hanbury food No. 1 and No. 2.
1 Bale Coloured satteens and fancies shorts ¼ yard up.
1 Bale printed Fents 1 to 3 yards and up.
5 parcels getting cloth.
1 case containing one Gent's and one Ladies' Motor Cycle (2 stroke model kick start.)

On account and risk of Messrs. P. Victor and Co.

2 cases containing Photographic goods, Mark 4004, No. 109/10.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On THURSDAY, the 12th January, 1922, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms at No. 120, Apollo Street, Fort, valuable house hold furniture such as dining tables, chairs, side boards, cupboards, carpets, almyrahs, easy chairs, glass-door book cases, baba cot, iron cot, meat safe, etc., etc., The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 7th January, 1922.

### TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS.

We have just received for sale, Microscope with oil emersion. High pressure stilvizer Incubators, gas and electric, beakers, test tubes, Ampoules, and glasswares or laboratory fittings, Hypodermic syringes, all glass and Record available.

Please apply for further particulars.

S. N. GUNDI, Bombay No. 4.
Telephone: No. 5411.
Telegrams: "GUNDIBAN."

# SPORTING NEWS.

## TO DAY'S RACES.

### SELECTIONS.

(BY SENEX.)

THE ASCOT PLATE. (1¼ Miles.)
LA HOGUE ..... 1
MARCODIA ..... 2
SUMMER'S JOY ..... 3

THE SANDOWN PLATE. (5 fur. (straight)
LIBERTY ..... 1
TROSTAN ..... 2
FUSSY ..... 3

THE NEWCASTLE PLATE. (1 Mile.)
MY PATSEY ..... 1
ELPHENE ..... 2
ANOTHER NIGHT ..... 3

THE TIGRIS PLATE. (1 Mile.)
NEVERMIND ..... 1
TRADE MARK ..... 2
MARCH ALONG ..... 3

THE MODERATE PLATE. (6 Furlong.)
LIVELY ..... 1
PINE TREE ..... 2
ULSTER LAD ..... 3

THE PERIM PLATE. (1¼ miles.)
SANNAYET ..... 1
ADAR ..... 2
MOOREED ..... 3

THE NOVICE PLATE. (6 Fur. I. Div.)
PRIDE OF IRAQ ..... 1
KELVIN BOY ..... 2

THE NOVICE PLATE (2nd Div.)
SOORIA ..... 1
AMIN ..... 2

## CALCUTTA RACES.

### HORSES LEFT-IN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 6.

The following are horses left in for to-morrow's races:—

THE GARDEN REACH PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Sarraraz 10/7; Sugar Cane 10/5; Red Duke 9/5; Lord Grey 9/0; Sweet Apple 8/13; Better Hope 8/1; Criadillo 8/0; Mountain Apple 7/12; Spinster 7/10; Black Friar 7/8; Bally Apply 7/0; Gipsy's Pride 7/0.

THE MAIDAN PLATE. Division III.—Distance 6 furlongs.

San Fairy Ann 9/4; Golden Rule 9/4; Aurora 9/3; Whit Monday 9/2; Moon Flower 9/1; Lucy Carmer 8/7; Grab 8/7; Ethelwill 8/5; Norman Lindsay 8/5; Advisor 8/4; Devas Vate 8/3; Nirvana 8/1; Highland Lassie 7/13; Bachelor Girl 7/11; Belle Etoile 7/9; Maybole 7/9; Vanira 7/9; Scottifer 7/9; Rebecca 7/7; Wardenstown 7/3.

THE KIOSK PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile 3 furlongs.

Potelle 9/4; Golden Treasure 9/1; Aughnacloy 8/5; Polignac 8/8; Magical Mike 8/8; Galth 8/8; Forringer 8/8; Black Peter 8/7; Brown Bowl 8/6; Queen of the Ring 7/13; My Motto 7/10; The Brat 7/9; Ethnea 7/0; Jolly Friar 7/0.

THE CARMICHAEL CUP.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Not Much 9/6; Roubaix 9/6; Good Health 9/1; Misra Lal 8/3; Red Quill 8/3; Crenides 8/3; Ragazzo 8/3; Solo Bridge 8/3.

THE ELYSIUM PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Hungary 9/6; Llansinfried 9/6; Kilrea 9/3; Bedouin 9/3; Divide 8/12; Little Cell 8/12; Quite Dark 8/12; Jack 8/9; Paragua 8/9; Day Song 8/9; Maeldune 8/8; Lover True 8/8; Fair Green 8/7; Pompano 8/6; Braida Garth 7/13; Little Trout 7/12; Double Win 7/12; Lady Cleopatra 7/12; Stamford 7/8.

THE AIDAN PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Martin 9/0; Victoria Cross 8/11; Reconquista 8/10; Stepside 8/9; Ho Ho 8/9; Chert 8/9; Miss A. 8/9; Cork Glass 8/7; Charmic 8/7; Fife 8/7; Burma 8/5; Kitty O'Hara 8/4; Leven Bridge 8/4; Winning Way 8/4; Spanish Chestnut 8/4; Torch Light 8/3; Fine Times 8/3; Demon 8/3; Sumner's Hope 8/1; Windsor Lady 8/0.

THE KIOSK PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile 3 furlongs.

Calamez 9/10; Belstead 9/6; Radius 9/4; Royal Sign 9/0; Quarterly 9/0; Idyl 8/10; Rosy Read 8/9; Couplet 8/9; Poseidon 8/7; Cane Cigar 8/6; Laodicea 8/5; Barsen 8/3; Simle Simon 8/3; Sole Bay 8/3; Lwow 8/1; The Wasp 8/0.

THE MAIDAN PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Troop Leader 9/0; Glenart 9/0; Ozorina 8/13; Corn Bay 8/9; Mercury 8/9; Sensford 8/9; Leicester Square 8/9; Rags 8/5; Lussker 8/5; Irish Foley 8/5; Leading Girl 8/4; Pomery 8/4; Lough Corrib 8/3; Stringe Likeness 8/2; Everywhere 8/2; Jazz Band 8/2; Juana 8/0; Paradise 8/1; War Rations 8/0; Ethnea 8/0.

## FOOTBAL IN BOMBAY.

### H. M. S. RENOWN VS. IMPERIAL BANK

What should prove an interesting game of Football will be played to-day on the Cooperage at 4-45 p.m. will the Imperial Bank team will meet the H.M.S. "Renown" team.

The following will play for the Imperial Bank:—Goal—Haslam; Backs—Duff and Luis; Halves—Donnelly, Caton and Chisholm; Forwards—Hunter, Emery, Morren, Hud and McCallum.

## TENNIS AT POONA.

### HINDOO CHAMPSIONSHIP TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Jan. 2.

The following are the results of the Poona Hindoo Tennis Championship tournaments:—

SEMI-FINALS (SINGLES.)

Shrinivasrao beat Mehendale, 4—6, 6—0, 7—5.

FINALS (SINGLES.)

Shrinivasrao beat Barve 4—6, 6—3, 6—3.

FINALS (DOUBLES.)

Shrinivasrao and Gadgil beat Rao and Bandekar 6—2, 6—3.

In the evening, cups were presented to the winners by Rao Sahib Chinmulgund and the gathering dispersed after an "At Home" to the competitors. The tournaments were thus brought to a successful close and the credit goes to the P. Y. C. Hindoo Gymkhana which conducted the tournaments at a considerable deficit. Although this year, the entries were not numerous, still quite a good level of play was maintained throughout. A special mention must be made of the ties of Mr. Shriniwasrao with Messrs. Pawar, Barve and Mehendale. All the three matches were witnessed by the audience with an exciting interest. Mr. Shriniwasrao, the champion of this year in both singles and Doubles, played a fast game in a nice style whose grace was still more enhanced by the player's oft-repeated half-volleys. In the Deccan Gymkhana tournaments held a few days ago, the same player won the championship both in singles and in doubles—a performance no less remarkable than it is promising. It was quite a sportsmanlike appreciation on the part of the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana when the latter presented medals to some competitors who, though beaten, had made a fine display of their game.

## WORLD'S SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

### HADFIELD BEATS ARNST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 5.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 6.

WANGANUIS.—Race (in New Zealand) for the World's Sculling Championship has resulted in the victory of Hadfield over Arnst by six lengths.

### DETAILS OF THE RACE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 5.
Recd. 1 p.m. Jan. 6.

Wanganui (New Zealand).—In the race for the World's Sculling Championship, over a course of three and quarter miles, the entrants made even starts, Hadfield rowing thirty-eight and Arnst forty strokes for the first minute. Hadfield took the lead after a quarter mile, and after a mile he was two lengths ahead, when both were rowing twenty-four. Hadfield gradually increased his lead to the finish.

The Time was 19 minutes and 46 seconds.

## AUSTRALIAN CRICKET.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 4.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Jan. 6.

Melbourne.—Victoria defeated South Australia on fourth by six wickets. Victoria made 4/4, of which Ryder scored 242 and Ransford 87. South Australia's first innings totalled 219, and following on, side scored 351, A. Smith making 122. Going in again, Victoria hit off the necessary runs for the loss of four wickets.

## ZAMIR CUP HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

The All-India Delhi Punjabee Traders' Hockey Tournament, Zamir Cup 1922, commences from the 16th instant. The Tournament is open to teams from all Regimental or Volunteer Units Departments, bonafide Clubs, Schools and Colleges.

Entries close on the 13th instant. The tournament commences in Delhi.

## TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC LONDON

The following are the results of Miss Ethel Myers' Pupils who entered for the Theoretical Examinations held last November in the Bombay Education Society's Schools, Byculla

JUNIOR DIVISION.

Freany Dadachanji 96 Honours.

PREPARATORY DIVISION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Phoebe Thomson | ... | ... | 100 |
| Rose Aptekar | ... | ... | 85 |
| Virian Armstrong | ... | ... | 85 |
| Alfred Sellers | ... | ... | 77 |

## BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present to-night and this week at the Globe Cinema (Sandhurst Road) the concluding 6 parts-6,000 feet of the powerful Mystery Serial "The Tiger Band" featuring Helen Holmes. The two astounding mysteries of the Masked Man and the Phantom Woman Rider are solved, and the climax is very exciting as well as interesting. With each concluding episode of this wonderful serial, the mystery heightens, the dangers increase, one thrilling situation follows another. They have her cornered, there is but one chance of escape. It means that she must take a human life—her hand trembles at the tigger—the consciousness of what it means rushes upon her and—well, see the rest for yourself.

## WEST END CINEMA

"The Law of the Yukon," which is the feature picture at the West-End Cinema (New Churney Road), this week, is remarkable for story, types, scenes, sets and skilful direction. The great outdoors chosen to represent the frozen north, the and of the Yukon, shows the director's intimate knowledge of the Northwest. The types are true to life, and interior scenes are exact replicas of the miners' shacks, dance hall and gambling room.

The story made to fit Robert W. Service's poem, "The Law of the Yukon," adds to the laurels of Charles Miller, the director. Even rival directors admit that it is the greatest picture he has ever made.

"The Law of the Yukon" lives on the screen and is a fitting tribute to virile men who dared and conquered in the bleak northland. This Drama is presented by Messrs. K. D. and Brothers.

## A CONTRADICTION

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is notified for the information of all concerned that, Abdus Sammad Khan, Mohamed Khan, whose punishment was announced in the local papers during the last three days, is *not a Khilafat* Volunteer, and is not, in any way, connected with the Khilafat organization.—Yours, etc.

C. Abdul-Ghani, Hon. Secretary, Khilafat, Volunteer Corps, Bombay.

A Delhi Correspondent wires:—

"Vibhava" is forced to suspend publication for not depositing the security. Will not the Punjab, Rajputana, and all lovers of Hindi stand for their only national Hindi paper?

Death has taken place at Rangoon of Princess Limbui Menthame, wife of the Limbui, a prince of the royal family of Burma and for several years resident of Allahabad.

# BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

## BOMBAY BANK CASE.

### ACCUSED'S CREDIT IN 1918.

Before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate Inspector R. Smith of C. I. D. charged Khushroo N. Banaji, a Parsi merchant, with abettment of cheating in respect of Rs. 47,000 on the 20th May, 1919, 7th June 1921, and 22nd December 1919 being the amount of three cheques paid by the Bank of Bombay.

Mr. Kemp, Bar-at-law with Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor appeared for the prosecution while Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, Bar-at-Law instructed by Mr. K. F. Nariman, Pleader, appeared for K. N. Banaji, Mr. G. T. S. Little, of Messrs. Crawford Bailey and Co., Solicitors appeared to watch on behalf of the Imperial Bank.

Mr. Jeffrey, the last witness being ill and not able to attend court for a week, Wamanrao Balkrishna was called who in examination of Mr. Kemp said he was an Assistant in the Imperial Bank of India and remembered Soonderrao Govindrao Ranjit. He was a ledger keeper. In 1919 there were 9 ledgers of current account. Soonderrao was in charge of No. 5 ledger. Ledger No. 5 had names from Hoo—Lew. In 1920 there were 14 ledgers. Sunderrao was in charge of ledger No. 8 containing names of customers from H. to L. Thereafter Motiram Jayker took charge of No. 8 ledger. The account of Khushru N. Banaji was in the writing of Soonderrao Ranjit. He knew the handwriting of Soonderrao. The whole of the account except two entries of Rs. 6,200 dated 6th May, 1919, and Rs. 201-2-3, dated 15th May, 1919, were in the handwriting of Soonderrao. Witness had examined account of General Order Supply Agency for 1919 but there was no false entry in that account. He had also examined the account of General Order Supply and Foreign Trading Agency for 1920 but there was no false credit. He had examined account of Hormuze and Co. for 1920 but there was no false entry. Soonderrao was not in charge any time of the account of General Order Supply Agency and General Order Supply and Foreign Trading Agency. Nor was he in charge of Hormuze and Co.'s account in 1920. Witness was shown three cheques to which he said they were all drawn by the accused. One cheque dated 20th May, 1919, was for Rs. 10,000, the other dated 7th June, 1919, was for Rs. 17,000 and the third dated 22nd December, 1919, was for Rs. 20,000. The words "Ten Thousand" in the body of the first cheque were in the writing of Soonderrao. The initial "H. D." was of Mr. Douglas, Assistant Accountant. The witness was in the Bank of Bombay for 17 years and as far as three years back he was sitting three seats from Soonderrao. Witness knew the accused who used to come on and off to see Soonderrao. Soonderrao and the accused regret to go outside the bank to converge. This was going on during the last three years. In 1919 accused's visits to Soonderrao was frequent. Personally witness had never talked with the accused.

By three years he meant 1918, 1919 and 1920.

Cross-examination was reserved.

MR. HERBERT DOUGLAS.

Herbert Douglas then examined by Mr. Kemp said he was Assistant Accountant in the Bank of Bombay in 1919. When he initialled "pay cash" on a cheque, he did so relying on the ledger keeper who used to write that there was sufficient balance to meet the cheque. Witness then identified his initials on the cheques drawn by the accused.

MR. McCALLUM.

Mr. McCallum then said he was Assistant in the Bank of Bombay in 1919. Witness then identified his initials on the cheques drawn by the accused.

Cross-examination was reserved.

KAIKHUSHRU GOVERNOR.

Mr. Kaikhushru Governor then said he was a Shroff in the Bank of Bombay in 1919. He had paid Rs. 10,000 to the accused on 20th May, 1919. The entry dated 7th June, 1919, for Rs. 17,000 paid to the accused was in the handwriting of Madhavrao who is now in P. and O. Bank.

Cross-examination was reserved.

P. DESAI.

Mr. P. Desai then said he was a Shroff in 1919 in the Bank of Bombay. He had paid Rs. 20,000 on 23rd December, 1919, to the accused.

Cross-examination was reserved.

KHANDERRAO KRISHNARAO.

Examined by Mr. Kemp Mr. Khanderao Krishnarao said, the accused had opened a loan account on 19th December, 1917, which was closed on 22nd March, 1918. The first loan was for Rs. 1,800 against 3½ per cent Government Security of Rs. 3,000. On 18th April, 1918, the account was re-opened against the same security for the former amount. That account was closed on 6th May, 1918. Accused opened a fresh loan account on 4th July, 1918, for Rs. 1,100 against 3½ per cent. Government Paper of Rs. 2,000. On 27th July, 1918, accused took another loan of Rs. 1,850 against 5½ per cent. War Bonds of Rs. 2,000. That account was carried on till January, 1921. In respect of each of these loans accused used to sign a promissory note for the amount advanced. The accused could not have got loan without signing promissory note. He knew the accused who was introduced to him by Soonderrao. He used to see accused often in the bank. Both Soonderrao and the accused used to go out together.

The case was postponed till Monday next.

## BOMBAY RIOT CASES.

### ALLEGED MURDER OF EUROPEAN RAILWAY MAN.

#### ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Olivera, Special Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Bird charged one Abdul Gafoor Khan, a Muslim servant with being a member of an unlawful assembly and in prosecution of the common object of such assembly caused the death of one William Bragg, employed in the B. B. and C. I. Railway workshop, and thereby committed an offence under Section 147, 149, 302 and 114 I. P. C. on the 19th of November last.

Prosecuting Inspector Hurst conducted the prosecution, while the accused was undefended.

Eugen Flanigate, General merchant residing at Rutlam said he was at Bulsar during the riots on the 19th of November last. The deceased was in Bombay at that time, he left Bulsar on Faidary, the 18th of November to make certain purchases. The deceased was a Boiler Chargeman working in the Running Shed at Bulsar. He was to be married on the 27th of November. As the deceased did not return to Bulsar on the 22nd he came down to Bombay and then went to the J. J. Hospital and identified his body in the Morgue. The deceased was a perfect stranger to Bombay. He had no enemies. He had never come to Bombay before. The deceased had a belt round his waist which he (witness) had received from a medical student residing in Victoria Mansions, Ripon Road. He also got two passes belonging to the deceased from the same medical student. The railway passes were between Bulsar and Bombay and return.

CHARGE FRAMED.

At this stage the prosecuting Inspector Hurst said that he did not think the charge of rioting would stand against the accused. He should be charged with murder and abetment under section 114 of Indian Penal Code.

The accused, when asked refused to make any statement, but he would do so in the High Court. The accused had no defence witnesses.

The accused, further prayed that Government should engage a Counsel on his behalf.

His Worship committed the accused to the ensuing sessions in the High Court.

## GRANT ROAD BAR SMASHING.

Before the same special Magistrate Deputy Inspector Bird charged (1) Kassan Gulam Hussam, (2) Shaikullah Khairulla, (3) Ismail Bandu, (4) Allah Banda Noor Mohomed, (5) Abdul Fakir and (6) Bhawan Pool with rioting house breaking and mischief on the 18th of November last near the Grant Road Bar, Grant Road.

Prosecuting Inspector Finan conducted the prosecution, while the accused were undefended.

Mr. Kharsedji Edulji, proprietor of the Grant Road Bar, situated at Grant Road residing in the bungalow immediately behind the Bar. On the 17th of November he had closed the Bar on account of the disturbances. He witnessed at about p.m. a disturbance near his bar and he ran away immediately from there. Subsequently the police hurried to the scene. After that he went to the Bar when he found the rear window of the Bar broken open and cupboard, billiard table and liquor bottles smashed up. The damage amounted to Rs. 1,066. He noticed some clothes lying in the Bar.

Superintendent Arthur Fuller said on the 18th of November last he was at the Nagpada Police Station at 8 p.m. Mr. Khandallawalla, the Additional Presidency Magistrate was also there. He received certain information. In consequence of an information he went to the Grant Road Corner. He saw a liquor shop, a billiard Bar burning. Some persons ran towards the Bar and he found the six accused standing behind the bar. Some of them were drinking liquor and others were searching. He arrested them (the accused) with the aid of the military put them in the lorry and brought them to the Police Station. The billiard table and a cupboard in which liquor bottles were placed were destroyed. He found some clothes in the Bar. Accused No. 3 bent a military man in the scuffle. He could not say to whom the clothes belonged.

Cross-examined by accused, No. 1 the witness said that accused No. 1 was arrested in the bar. He did not notice the military assault him.

Cross-examined by accused No. 2, witness said that the accused was arrested in the bar.

Cross-examined by accused No. 3 the witness said he was arrested inside the bar. It was not true that he was assaulted near the cemetry.

Cross-examined by accused No. 4, the witness said he was arrested inside the shop. So was accused No. 5 and 6.

To the court, the witness said he arrested all the accused about 8-30 p.m.

Cross-examined by accused No. 4, the witness said there was not a soul on the road as far as he could see. These men were as a matter of fact, dragged out of the bar.

All the accused pleaded not guilty.

The case was adjourned till Monday the 9th instant.

## BURNING OF LIQUOR SHOP

Before the same Magistrate, Inspector Gole charged (1) Bhao Dharma, (2) Shankar Latha, (3) Jagjivan Gordhar, (4) Abdul Raneman and (5) Narayan Raju with rioting, house-breaking and theft on the 19th of November last on Jail Road, Umarkhady.

Prosecuting Inspector Finan conducted the prosecution, while accused Nos. 2, 3, and 4 were defended by Mr. Somji, Mr. Kharshodji Jiwanji Mistry and Mr. ... pleaders, respectively.

Mr. Sheriar Rustomji Irani, owner of country liquor shop on Jail Road said on the 18th or 19th November he closed his shop at 1-30 p.m. On the 19th instant he did not open the shop on account of the disturbances. He heard a noise on the 1st floor of the adjoining house. About 12 noon on the 19th November he was in his room when he heard shouts so he came down. He found a gang of 200 to 300 people breaking open the shop. He could not say from which direction the mob came. He could not identify anybody in the crowd. He arrested accused No. 5 running away with a liquor jar. The jar contained a gallon of liquor when he closed the shop. Subsequently about 30 policemen came there and arrested accused Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 outside the shop. When the police came accused No. 1 had an iron bar with him. He could not say what accused No. 2 was doing but he had a stick in his hand. Accused No. 3 was shouting Alla-Ho-Akbar. Accused No. 4 ran into the lane and was arrested there. The total damage done to the shop amounted to Rs. 960. The board of the shop was found lying on the road.

Mr. Khodad Knoshru Irani, a tea-shop-keeper at Umarkhadi said he remembered the 19th of November. About 12 noon he was standing near the door of his shop when he saw a party of policeman pass his shop going to the direction of the liquor shop. He followed them. He saw accused No. 1 arrested by a policeman and he had an iron-bar in his hand. He also noticed accused Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 arrested. Accused No. 5 had a jar in his hand and Nos. 2, 3 and 4 had bamboos in their hands. There were many people on the road.

Inspector Gole, the Dongri police station said on the 19th of November last at 12 noon he was at the police station. He received certain information in consequence of which he took some 30 policemen and went toward the Dongri Street. When he reached near the Jail, he found about 200 persons near the Jail. On seeing them some persons in the mob ran away. He heard Nos. 2 and 3 shout out *"Police Aya Mat Bhago Duras ka kam nai Hai"*. He rushed forward and they began to disperse. Accused Nos. 1 and 4 were arrested by the head constable, and Nos. 2 and 3 were arrested by a Jamadar and No. 5 was handed over to him by Shiriar Irani. Accused No. 5 had a jar in his hand. The jar contained country liquor. Accused No. 1 had an iron bar and the rest had sticks in their hands. The board of the shop was lying on the road. Accused Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 had some injuries and so they were sent to the hospital. He examined the shop of the complainant and found the bottles, jar and a cupboard broken.

Rajaram Luxman, P. J. 361 "B" division said he was at the Dongri Police Station on the 19th of November. He went with Inspector Gole, on receipt of information to the corner of Dongri Street. He saw about 200 people armed with sticks. On seeing them they began to disperse. He arrested accused Nos. 2 and 3. Accused No. 5 had a jar in his hand. Accused No. 1 had an iron bar.

Alikhan Salikhan, P. H. 485 "B" Division said he arrested accused Nos. 1 and 4. They were shouting out *"Mat Bhago, Mat Bhago"*. By *"Mat Bhago"* they meant they would defy the police.

DEFENCE OF ACCUSED.

The defence of accused no. 1 said he was going along the road and he was arrested. It was not true that he had an iron bar in his hand.

Accused No. 2 said he was not in the crowd. He worked in the Crescent Mill. His mill was closed and was coming back. He wore a white cap for sun protection and so the police assaulted him on the head. He had no bamboo in his hand. He had a round white cap on his head. He did not make any shouts.

Accused No. 3 said he was unloading the earthen pots. The police assaulted him because they said he had previous convictions. He was in the Dockyard on the 16th, 18th and 19th of November last. His shop was opposite to the Jail.

Accused No. 4 said he had a bangle shop opposite the gaol. While returning home he was arrested. He had no bamboo in his hand. The police assaulted him with a bamboo.

Accused No. 5 said while he was running along the road the Irani arrested him. He had nothing in his hand. The Irani picked up the jar and put it in his hand.

After the evidence had been recorded, his Worship found no case against the accused Nos. 2, 3 and 4, so he ordered them to be discharged.

Accused Nos. 1 and 5 had no defence witnesses. They pleaded not guilty to the charge.

His Worship convicted accused No. 1 and sentenced him to 5 months' rigorous imprisonment and accused No. 5 was sentenced to receive 12 stripes.

## THEFT OF WEARING APPAREL.

Hemraj Narayan, a cloth merchant residing in Canel Street, reports that his wife locked the door and went to see a friend in the same building at 3-30 p.m. On her return half an hour later she missed the lock on the door and on examining the room she missed a tin-trunk containing wearing apparel and silver and utensils valued at Rs. 1,128.

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The s.s. China with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Bombay Races: Sixth Extra Meeting.

The Principal and Staff, Wilson College, "At Home" to Past Students of the College in the College Hall, at 5.30 p.m.

Swami Sraddhanand to address the students at the National College, Tardeo Road.

## Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

Bai Avabai, wife of Mr. Aruchsha Dhunjishaw Government Contractor, died at Poona, 1st January. R2446

F WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Council of the above Committee will be held at the Committee's office at Dadar to-morrow (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m.

BOMBAY ARYA SAMAJ.

The (46)th Anniversary of The Arya Samaj, Bombay, will continue also on Sunday on the ground of the Arya Samaj in a special pavilion erected for the purpose.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

All-India United Insurance Co.,—Six Clothing pads and one perpetual Calendar. Himalayan Assurance Co.—Two Calendars and two date Cards.

KANARA UNION.

Under the auspices of the above Union a debate "The Reforms a success or a failure" will take place at the Maratha High School, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum at 4-30 p.m. to-morrow.

MEETING AT VILE PARLE.

A public meeting will be held today at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.) at 'Laxmi Chawl' when Shrimati Savitri Devi will deliver a lecture on the "Message of the Congress."

INDIAN ECONOMIC SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the members will be held today at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Servants of India Society's Library Hall. The subject of discussion will be "Economic aspect of the Mulshi Peta Project."

BANGALORE CANTONMENT BRAHMO SAMAJ.

The laying of the Foundation Stone of the Veeresalingam Memorial Hall in the Brahmo Samaj premises will take place to-morrow (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. Sir M. Kantaraj Urs, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Dewan of Mysore, will lay the stone.

PUBLIC MEETING AT GHAT KOPAR.

To-morrow (Sunday) at 8-45 a.m. (S. T.) Gurkha lady Savitri Devi will deliver a public lecture on "Indian Home Rule" at Sheth Lakhamsi Khetsey Hundiwalla's Bungalow, when Mr. Burjorji Framji Barucha will preside.

GLORIA CHURCH, BYCULLA.

The XIII hours' Adoration will take place at the Gloria Church, Byculla on Sunday, 8th instant, the Blessed Sacrament being exposed at the 7 o'clock Mass. The Evening service, consisting of sermon and three Benedictions will begin at 6 p.m.

GIRGAUM DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall when Swami Shraddhanandji will deliver a lecture on "The present situation." All are cordially invited to attend.

PRINCE OF WALES' MUSEUM.

"The Prince of Wales Museum will be open from Wednesday 11th January to the public. Admission is free except on Wednesdays, when annas four per person will be charged. On Mondays the Museum will be closed for cleaning."

PARROT WITH CAGE MISSING.

Bhogilal Tribhuvandas, a shroff residing at Kalbadevi Road, has made a report to the police that he had kept a Zanzibar parrot valued at Rs. 200 in a cage outside his room at night. In the morning the cage with the parrot had disappeared.

ALL-INDIA SARASWAT BRAHMAN SABHA

Under the auspices of the All-India Saraswat Brahman Sabha, a social gathering of the members and friends will be held at Laxmi Baug, New Bhatwadi Road, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) to-morrow (Sunday) to meet Mr. D. V. Rege, B.A. (Cantab), M.R.A.S., I.C.S., who arrived in Bombay yesterday by the Mail steamer "Kaiser-i-Hind".

THEFT OF JEWELLERY.

Khemchand Velchand, a clerk residing at C. P. Tank, locked his room and went out at 2 p.m. on the 4th instant. About half an hour after, he returned home to find the hasp on the door broken and jewellery valued at Rs. 1,425 carried away from a drawer in the room.

RETURNED TO HINDUISM.

The Hon. Secretary, Hindu Missionary Society, Bombay, writes:—

Mrs. Anandibai Naran Gor had gone into Christianity about twenty years ago. She has now returned to Hindnism, and was initiated by the Hindu Missionary Society of Bombay on Friday the 30th of December, 1921 in the presence of members and friends. Mr. Laxman R. Raje acted as Acharya and Mr. Sunderrao B. Vaidya, L.M.P. acted as Fire-warden.

BOMBAY CENTRAL LABOUR FEDERAEION.

MEETINGS TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

A meeting of the Mill-workers will be held at Bunji Seth's Wadi at 6 p.m. today. Messrs. Joseph Baptista, Chaman Lall, etc., will be present.

THE ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

"A public meeting will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 p.m. at the Marwari Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road. The subject will be "Present political situation and Indian Workers." The speakers include Messrs. Joseph Baptista, Swami Shraddhanand, M. H. Kidwai, D. Chaman Lall and Savitri Devi. All are invited to attend.

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R2440



*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.*
*Saturday, January 7, 1922*


## CONSULT GANDHI.

*"All praise to the negotiators—Government, Sinn Fein, and Ulster! Ungrudging help is due to them from all parties to complete their great work. For this is the vital issue for all to-day. As Liberals we rejoice in this latest triumph of our faith. And when the Lord Chancellor says that South Africa gives the precedent, all parts of the British Empire will remember with gratitude the courage and the wisdom of the Prime Minister whose Government gave it to South Africa, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, once Chief Secretary for Ireland."*

—Lord Pentland's message to "The Nation and the Athenaeum."

*"The Pity of it is that it should have taken the failure of reprisals to convince the Primer Minister that it was necessary to try the alternative of reconciliation."*

—Sir John Simon's message to "The Nation and the Athenaeum."

The comments of the English Press on the situation in India, as cabled by Reuter, have betrayed a singular lack of imaginative insight and practical wisdom. Yesterday's mail brought the latest number of "The Nation and the Athenaeum," perhaps the most powerful and indubitably the sanest weekly in the world. This great Radical journal is the organ of all that is best, all that is noblest, all that is most statesmanlike in England. We expected it to envisage the Indian problem in its proper perspective and to strike the right note in suggesting the method of solving it. And we are not disappointed. We reproduce elsewhere the striking article entitled "The Mind of Simla" from the latest number of this journal and we draw the attention particularly of Lord Reading to the counsel of wisdom and statesmanship which it contains so that he may derive inspiration and courage enough from it to extricate himself from the morass of lost prestige and bankrupt statesmanship in which he now finds himself, thanks to the advice of his entourage and his provincial lieutenants.

Writing not many months ago, we pointed out that Lord Reading, whom the country had given a fair chance to fulfil the promise of his speeches in England, had failed because he did not descend from the heights of Simla and mix among the people to find out from their accredited representatives the truth about their grievances—that, in short, Simla had conquered him. The surrender of Lord Reading to Simla and to the panic-stricken provincial satraps is the main cause of the present crisis and, consequently, the remedy lies in Lord Reading rising above the narrow self-regarding expedients of Simla and provincial "statesmanship." As "The Nation" points out, "it is not to Simla that Lord Reading should go for guidance in this crisis, but rather to the makers of Irish peace, and to Mr. Gandhi himself." The reason is obvious. Simla and Provincial satraps are wrong guides because they have misread the awakening in India and misjudged the mission of the great personality who embodies the awakening. In their short-sighted vision the unrest in India is merely superficial—the creation of an active minority of revolutionary agitators—and Mahama Gandhi an unpractical fanatic. And the supreme height to which their "statesmanship" reaches in contemplating the methods of dealing with the situation is the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and the suppression of the Congress and Khilafat organisations in the name of "Law and Order." To that end have been "the panic expedients" of the past few weeks. These expedients have failed as they were bound to fail and if Lord Reading is genuinely anxious to retrieve the position, as we hope he is, there is only one way for him to do so. He must seek the help of the greatest ally that he possesses in India in the task of reconciling both her and Islam to Britain—Mahatma Gandhi. That is the step we have been urging him, for the last few months, to take and that is the step which responsible and far-seeing organs of English Liberalism like "The Nation" and the "New Statesman" are now urging him to take.

"Lord Reading," the "New Statesman" says, "it is clear, is trusting to the swiftness and range of repressive measures to silence the leaders and scatter the Volunteers; *but the Government of India is rarely well informed as to the character and depth of a popular movement, and most competent observers agree that Gandhi's strength among the masses is not at present calculable* (our italics.)" "The Nation" emphasises the same truth in more vigorous and eloquent language when it says: "Mr. C. R. Das may be put away, and Mr. Gandhi go into final retreat. But the fact will remain that the masses of India have been stirred to the depths by a unique leader and a unique appeal, *and British rule, if it is to continue, must be adjusted to the new reality* (our italics)." The Indian bureaucracy which is "anything but positively intelligent," has learnt nothing and forgotten nothing. It still imagines that repression will serve its purpose, and will prove effective. Repression failed in Ireland which believed in and practised violence as it has failed in every clime and in every generation. And it will most assuredly and most miserably fail in a country like India, pledged to a weapon untried in history—the weapon of non-violence and self-suffering. Truly does "The Nation" conclude with the reflection which is uppermost in the mind of everyone who watches the Indian situation with an eye that sees both *before* and *after*: "And yet, when all is said, who could contend that a movement led by such a man as M. K. Gandhi, with his absolute assurance of the futility of force, is a harder thing to win than Sinn Fein?"

## THE KHILAFAT CLAIMS.

A special cable to a contemporary yesterday announced that "though official confirmation is unobtainable, it is regarded as increasingly probable that the British will fall into line with France as regards the Angora pact." In his inspired reply to the Amir of Afghanistan's advice Sir Henry Dobbs at Kabul declared "he had heard that the relations between Britain and Turkey have now changed, and that the former had made up her mind to treat Turkey in so sympathetic a manner that it will leave no ground for further complaint." These are only two indications of the forced adoption by Great Britain of a new attitude towards the real Turkey—Turkey of the Kemalists—a change whose advent the "Bombay Chronicle" was able to announce some weeks ago. And these signs are supplemented very copiously by the mail papers.

We believe that the time has now come for Indian Muslims to make their position very clear. Great Britain may very possibly hope to conciliate the Islamic world by a show of concession to Turkey which does not touch the vital issue of the Khilafat question—the future of the Jazirat-ul-Arab. However complaisant circumstances have compelled Mr. Lloyd George to be towards Ghazi Mustafa Kemal's claims in respect to the homelands of the Turkish people, Muslims cannot rid themselves of an uncomfortable suspicion that attempt may be made by a well-advertised exhibition of limited generosity to Turkey to deceive or divide the Islamic world. It must be clearly brought home to Great Britain and Europe that any such attempt at plausible evasion must fail in its object—if that object be to conciliate an outraged world of Islam. The Khilafat grievance remains a grievance for so long as the Holy Places of the Muslim Faith are not indisputably in the possession of a Muslim authority owning allegiance to the Khalifa of Islam. There can be no compromise on this point by Muslims without a betrayal of the Faith. Further, a changed British policy calculated to win the respect of Islam cannot refuse to extend the right of independence and unfettered self-determination to the Islamic peoples of Irak, Palestine, Egypt and Syria—even should these wish to take up again their allegiance to the Sultan of Turkey and the Khalifa of Islam. The principle of self-determination was enunciated by the West and accepted by the East in all good faith. The Islamic world can then only consider it inconsistent with self-respect for Muslims to acquiesce in a policy which would restrict this common right of all peoples only to those who are non-Muslims.

While we are now being assured that Britain has seen the error of her ways and proposes to mend these, we have noticed no disposition on the part of her Government to seek enlightenment as to the limits and extent of the Khilafat demand. Wherefore, it behoves Muslims the world over to make their voices heard now that another attempt is probably being made by Europe's opportunist bargainers in other people's territory to satisfy each other's greed and at the same time conciliate the Islamic world. As we have described it, the attempt seems doomed to failure,—and fail it will lamentably unless Europe's land-hunger is subordinated to the object of winning back the respect of Islam. It is towards the bringing home of this truth forcibly to Europe's statesman that the Khilafat agitation must now be directed.

## PERSECUTION.

Lurid light on the utter hollowness of the pretension of Mr. Sastri and his brother "representatives" at the Imperial Conference and the League of Nations Convention that Indians have acquired a new and much-to-be-prized status among the citizens of the British Commonwealth, is thrown by the unashamed persecution in which some of the British colonies are indulging in respect of so patriotic and distinguished an Indian as Mr. Manilal, Barrister-at-Law, late of Fiji. The public are aware how he was hounded out of both Fiji and New Zealand last year. He arrived in Ceylon a few months ago and intended to settle down and pursue his legal practice in peace. But the Ceylon bureaucracy cannot brook the presence of this Indian "agitator" and has decided to give him notice to quit the island, as the following order of the Government of Ceylon, dated 27th December 1921 will show:—

Whereas under, and by virtue of the provisions of Sub-Clause (3) of I, Clause III of the Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated the 26th day of October, 1896, the Governor of Ceylon has power to order any person to quit the Colony;

Now, therefore, I, Governor, as aforesaid, do hereby order you, D. M. Manilal of Baroda, to quit the Colony on or before the 9th day of January, 1922.—(Sd.) W. H. Manning, Governor etc.

Our "National Liberal" contemporary,—"New India,"—is moved to ask: "Is it any surprise then that Indians are reluctant to put any faith in the theoretical acceptance by Great Britain of the equality of Indians with others so far as the citizenship of the Empire is concerned?" The disillusionment of our contemporary, which was among the first to go into convulsions of joy and admiration at the "achievements" of "our representatives" at the Imperial Conference is welcome. But our contemporary would have saved itself and the public, which it seeks to lead, all this chagrin if it had been more circumspect and had refrained from hallooing till it was out of the wood. Our contemporary ignores the truth that a man who is not free in his own country cannot be a free man abroad. There are some deluded individuals, however, who while quite content to acquiesce in the former position at home believe they can rub shoulders with free men abroad, without provoking the latter's indignation. To Mr. Manilal and his family who are being driven from pillar to post in this disgraceful manner, his motherland can only offer its own poor but none the less loving welcome. Let them seek refuge in India and cast in their lot with their compatriots who are struggling to assert the manhood of the nation and their birthright to be free citizens both in their own country and abroad.

## Notes of the Day.

**The School of Love.**

The peculiar mentality of a great European nation is well illustrated by a little anecdote which comes to us from Syria. We are assured that it is absolutely true. Some Syrians (Muslims) were being tried for "sedition." They had written and spoken against the French occupation of their country. Another Syrian (Christian) was the principal witness against them. He denounced their conduct with such eloquence that the president of the tribunal, very favourably impressed, inquired: "Monsieur, you too are a Syrian. Yet your views are the opposite of those of the accused. How is that?"

The witness: "It is because I know that we should love and honour France."

President: "And for what reasons?"

Witness: "Because of all the good that France has done to our beloved Orient".

After receiving these answers the President of the Tribunal rose and shook hands with the chief prosecution witness publicly, saying: "Monsieur I thank you solemnly, in the name of France, for those words." He then proceeded to pass sentence on the prisoners, whom he characterised as "ungrateful," and after naming the sentences (which were severe) exclaimed: "This will teach you that it is necessary to love France, not with the lips alone, but from the heart." Yet some of those stupid Syrians cannot forget that it was France that grabbed their country a few months ago and overpowered its brave defenders with asphyxiating gas! Ungrateful rogues! They must "forgive and forget." They must learn that it is necessary to love France. The Prophet of Christianity once said that men should love their enemies and pray for their oppressors; but that has always been regarded as a counsel of perfection until now, in Christendom. Perhaps the counsel, coming as it did originally from Syria, is regarded as attainable by Syrians.

**Trade Depression.**

The annual Report of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies adds one chapter to the still "continued" story of our trade depression. As pointed out in these columns the other day, the figures of imports and exports for 1920-21 showed a stupendous hole in our annual balance, changing it from the usually positive quantity of about 50 crores a year to the negative figure of over 75 crores. And this year, if anything, threatens to go one better. The same tale is told, but more painfully, in the Report of the Registrar of Companies. Against 208 companies registered in 1919-20 there were 180 registrations in 1920-21. But as against the new capital of Rs. 133-41 crores invested in new ventures in the previous year, giving an average capital per company of about 64 lakhs, in the year under review there was only 69-21 crores of new capital averaging 38.5 lakhs per company. The Registrar, while recognising the chapter of depression, explains it thus: "But during the latter portion of the year under review owing to exchange disturbances and tightness of the money market the boom experienced in the early part of the year died down and there now seems to be less money seeking industrial investment, and fewer companies are being registered. It is probable that the investor has now become rather more wary as to how he invests owing to the failure of some of the new companies floated last year to fulfill their expectations, besides having less money for industrial investment owing to attractive Government loans and the calls etc., on earlier investments." The exchange muddle of the Hailey regime has much to answer for to posterity; and there is no doubt industrial enterprise must have suffered enormously by the sleights of hand which disgraced the currency history of 1920-21. But we are not sure if the other reasons alleged by the Registrar are equally strong or only advanced as make-believes. The increased wariness of the Indian investor would be commendable were it an established fact; but judging from the stock exchange returns there is little reason to believe that even now the much desired wariness has been established. Government loans do not really act as deterrent to genuine industrial investment, especially now that the gilt-edged security is as much liable to depression as the best industrial scrip, and when Government are so obviously helpless as to go on borrowing from year to year without being able to offer any effective remedy to arrest the decline in their older loans. We have yet to learn what steps Government intend to take with regard to the 3 per cent and 3½ per cent paper, on which two separate committees were appointed some six months ago with—no result as yet.

**Punjab Weavers.**

The boycott of foreign cloth is bound to give a fillip to the hand-loom industry in this country which has put up a brave fight for many years against immense odds. But with the greatest goodwill on the part of political leaders, the weaver may not come into his own, he may be no better off than the wage-slave unless he is freed entirely from the menace of the profiteering merchant who dogs his steps at every turn. The weaver has to buy his raw material on credit from the local merchant—in other words, his purchases are in the dearest market. When it comes to disposing of his finished goods he has to sell them in the cheapest market to his creditor, at a price fixed by the latter. The hand-loom weaver, working in splendid isolation, can never hope to hold his own either against the small entrepreneur or the large scale factory owner. It speaks volumes, therefore, for the resourcefulness and tenacity of the artisan classes of this country that the weavers of some districts in the Punjab should have, some six or seven years ago, decided to carry on the industry on co-operative lines. Major Powell in an article contributed to the current number of the "Bombay Co-operative Quarterly," describes the growth of this movement. The weavers have formed 57 societies, which are guided and controlled by three unions. There is also a central institution called the Weavers' Central Co-operative Stores Limited, with a working capital of about Rs. 1¼ lakhs, which is located in Amritsar. All the members of the managing committees of the societies, except presidents who are Government nominees, are weavers and they take a keen interest in their work. The societies had naturally to encounter many difficulties in their infancy but now they are making headway. They are composed mostly of cotton weavers and, in some cases, of silk weavers too. Thanks to the demand for Khaddar and Swadeshi silk they have no difficulty in disposing of their products. As an indication of the awakening of real public spirit among them may be mentioned the starting of night schools for weavers, where the teachers are in some cases illiterate weavers working without remuneration..

**Massacre-Propaganda.**

The Permanent Bureau of the Turkish Congress sends through the medium of the Anglo-Ottoman Society, the following representation regarding alleged or prophesied massacres of Greeks and Armenians in Cilicia, to the members of the House of Commons in mail week:—

"We learn by the telegrams published in the newspapers that some of the members of the House of Commons intend to put a question to the Government about *the measures that it intends to take against the eventual massacre of the Greeks and Armenians in Cilicia.* It is now the firm opinion of all Turkey that the British Government makes use of such means to turn public opinion against the Turks whenever it intends to act seriously against Turkey. This time a political action is planned against Turkey under pretence of the Turkish-French agreement, and the old legends and entirely-invented fables about the massacre of Christians are again spread, despite their constant exposure. In 1922 the French, much worried by the occupation and administration of "Cilicia," allowed Armenian battalions to enter the province and overawe the population. These were eventually assailed and turned out, and a cry went up:—"Massacre of Christians in Cilicia." The French were obliged to deny the accuracy of these perennial Armeno-Greek Press lies. We ask all investigators to consider this agitation of 1920, now utterly discredited,—and to reject the Parliamentary propaganda of 1921-2 as a similarly artificial agitation.

As regards "Cilicia," it will be remarked that Turkey's vilifiers have as yet not had the audacity to declare that a massacre has occurred. They so far only speak of an "eventual" or *contemplated* massacre! The answer is that the Turks have lived together with the Christian minorities in that region for centuries. The rights of all the citizens being fully respected, and order assured by gendarmerie under European inspection, the massacre-stories are purely the product of propaganda and imagination, and the panic produced by these influences.

The Turks, even when they delivered Ismid, Biledjik and Yenishehir from the Greek occupation, made no reprisals on the Greek and Armenian minorities of these localities.

At Samsoun and the neighbourhood some Greek rebels and insurgents were tried publicly by a legal tribunal and condemned to death, but this has been equally the case for some Turkish law-breakers at Konia. Does this mean a massacre of the Christians? If it does, then we must believe that the Turks also massacred Turks.

Is it not astonishing that the Philhellenic and pro-Armenian members of the House are not moved by the savage acts and massacres committed by the Greeks, even undeterred by the presence of some British officials? We have published in the 7th number of "Turkey" the report of the delegate of the International Red-Cross on the Greek atrocities.

"We are convinced that you will kindly do the necessary against these calumnies and defend the rights of the Turkish nation as you have so nobly been doing.

We beg leave to express in advance the gratitude of all Turks to you and to all the members of your honourable House."

**Barbers in Conference.**

The leaven of the New Spirit in India appears to have been silently at work even among that much-looked-down-upon but none the less universally useful class of hereditary public servants, the *Nais*, or the barber caste of Hindus. Recently we heard of an All-India Conference of "dhobies" held at Delhi to discuss means of communal uplift and now it is reported that the first session of an All-India Nai Conference was held at Agra in Christmas week, attended by delegates from the various provinces, Bombay sending, we are told, three representative knights of the razor. The bulk of the delegates, of course, came from the United Provinces. The success of the conference is attributed to the "initiative, altriusm, self-sacrificing spirit and laudable generosity" of Babu Sujan Singh, Reis, a *Nai*, who is stated to have made excellent arrangements for the lodging and boarding of the over two hundred delegates. While the patriotism of the *Nais* was demonstrated in the conduct of the proceedings of the conference in Hindi in preference to the babel of languages which the delegates must have known, their aspiration for communal uplift took the novel form of a claim to be classed among the elect of the Hindu caste system—the Brahmins! One of the resolutions adopted at the Conferenc was to the effect that the *Nais*, "according to the evidence of the Vedas and Shastras" are Brahmins and "should be recognised as such." Not satisfied with this mere formal declaration, the Conference proceeded to authorise the Nai community "to perform all the Sanskaras, Upnain, Vedarambh, etc., in consonance with the Vedic ritual." Nay, in their characteristic business-like way, the delegates assembled at Agra are reported to have actually invested seventeen persons with the sacred thread, the much coveted symbol of Brahmanical origin! Since there is nothing in the Hindu caste system to prevent any caste or sub-caste from claiming for itself any rank in the social heirarchy so long as it does not trench upon the rights and privileges of other castes or sub-castes, we do not think that the claim of the *Nais* to Brahminical origin will be seriously challenged by anybody, Brahmins or non-Brahmins, among Hindus. If the *Nais*, as they say, can prove the truth of their claim with scriptural authority, so much the better. In any case, we are glad to note the awakening among this illiterate and backward community and it is to be hoped that within a short time it will be able, by means of education and industrial enterprise, to come into a line with the other progressive communities in India.

# THE MIND OF SIMLA.

## WHY IT HAS FAILED.

## WHAT LORD READING SHOULD DO

## GO TO MAHATMA GANDHI FOR GUIDANCE

(FROM "THE NATION AND THE ATHENÆUM")

Three critical events must, as we judge, be treated as directly antecedent to the crisis in which the Prince of Wales's Indian tour has become involved. First, the arrest and condemnation, at Karachi, of the Ali brothers, the reckless leaders of the Khilafat agitation; second, the piteous confession of Mr. Gandhi, after the Bombay disturbances on the day of the Prince's landing; third, the astounding success, on the same day, of the *hartal*, or mourning strike, which was imposed upon the business quarters of Calcutta by the Non-Cooperation Volunteers. We suppose that Lord Reading and his advisers saw the tactical advantage that Mr. Gandhi had given them by his perplexity and his penitence. At once they changed their policy towards Non-Cooperation. It is easy to follow their reasoning. The one leader who was believed to command the multitude, the only one who will make no terms with violence, was quailing. The others did not count. The Calcutta *hartal*, revealing the unexpected strength of Non-Cooperation in Bengal, went to the strengthening of the argument for repression. The Government saw for the first time with what extraordinary success the rank and file of the Non-Cooperators could act in a great city; and last Monday, when the Prince arrived at Allahabad, they had a second, and not less startling, demonstration. Thereupon, banking upon the seclusion of the Alis, the mental confusion of Mr. Gandhi, and the support of the mercantile community smarting from the *hartal*, they resolved to strike.

The "Times" of December 13th contains an account of the *hartal* from its Calcutta correspondent. He describes the rigorous closing of the bazaars, the strike of trams and cabs, the stoppage of all vehicles, the polite coercion of European riders, the merciless enforcement of the boycott throughout the city. In Ireland the scene would have presented no single element of strangeness. But, occurring in India, in the greatest city east of Constantinople, it may well have seemed like the end of an epoch both to the Europeans and to that large section of the Indian community whose interests are inseparable from British rule. It led inevitably to the proclamation of the Non-Cooperation Volunteers as seditous associations. They fall into two divisions: those under the National Congress, comprising the young Hindu followers of Mr. Gandhi; and those recruited by the Khilafat leaders, who are, of course, Moslems, and for the most part not specially devoted to non-violence or the doctrine of "soul-force." Against the whole body the Government has issued its decree, being well aware what was likely to happen if the Prince of Wales arrived at Calcutta next week with the volunteer legionaries in possession of the city. The pickets have been arrested by hundreds and dealt with under the summary-justice laws; and at the time of writing it is by no means certain that the Government will not have on its hands the problem of thousands of young enthusiasts insisting upon being put under arrest. "While we must not avoid arrest," Mr. Gandhi wrote lately in his paper, "we must not provoke it by unnecessary offence." The Bengalee leaders are not observing the caution, while they have presented the authorities with yet another embarrassing difficulty. Bengalee ladies have been taking active part in the agitation, and some of them have been lodged in gaol. It would be difficult to exaggerate the social sensation in India caused by Indian ladies being led off to the cells. It should be noted that, since Bombay, these demonstrations have been without a trace of violence.

Having, through its own ignorance and unwisdom, allowed the continuance of conditions which were bound to produce the Non-Cooperation Volunteers, the Government of India had left itself no choice but to attempt their suppression. That is the established official routine. But the arrests of leaders in all the major provinces show a design to close the Indian National Congress, which is due to meet in annual session next week at Ahmedabad. Its President-elect, Mr. C. R. Das, of Calcutta, is in custody. He is Gandhi's strongest lieutenant in Bengal; and the story of his recent conversation with the Governor would seem to imply that Mr. Das is the de Valera rather than the Arthur Griffith of the National Congress. At least, he parted from Lord Ronaldshay, not to call off the Volunteers, but to bring about a more complete concentration on the boycott of the Prince's visit. His defiance appears to have been absolute.

As a problem of statesmanship, this newer India is Ireland once more, on an enormously magnified scale. Whatever his estimate of Gandhi, and the National Congress dominated by Gandhi, Lord Reading cannot be so simple as to imagine that peace can be brought home to India by the panic expedients of the past month. Mr. C. R. Das may be put away, and Mr. Gandhi go into final retreat. But the fact will remain that the masses of India have been stirred to the depths by a unique leader and a unique appeal, and British rule, if it is to continue, must be adjusted to the new reality. It has two distinct aspects —Moslem and Hindu. Lord Reading, to do him justice, has needed no awakening to the gravity of the Moslem issue since the close of the war. The Khilafat leaders have heard from his own lips that his influence has been used steadily in the direction of a fair settlement with Turkey and the Islamic powers. The other aspect of the crisis has escaped him. Not long ago Lord Chelmsford, the ex-Viceroy, defended in the Lords the earlier policy of the Government of India towards Non-Cooperation as that of allowing the agitation to fail by virtue of its inherent absurdity. Such a policy was intelligent only to the extent of its being positive, ready to deal courageously with the root conditions which gave force to the Gandhi appeal. But the Indian bureaucracy is anything but positively intelligent. To the official mind of Delhi and Simla Mr. Gandhi is merely fanatic. And, as we said at the beginning of this article, when he is in difficulties the bureaucratic mind draws the conclusion that his movement can straightway be crushed. But it is not to Simla that Lord Reading should go for guidance in this crisis, but rather to the makers of the Irish peace, and to Mr. Gandhi himself. Whenever the Government he is fighting happens to be in a special difficulty, Mr. Gandhi goes to its aid—witness the whole of his record in South Africa from the Boer War, and the injunction to his followers after the Punjab outbreak in 1919. In the light of such things, Mr. Gandhi's penance for the Bombay riot in November offered Lord Reading the opportunity for which Simla had been looking. Mr. Gandhi, as the files of his paper show, was engaged in overhauling his leading principle. But the Simla mind has been too much for Lord Reading, as it has been for his predecessors. And yet, when all is said, who could contend that a movement led by such a man as M. K. Gandhi, with his absolute assurance of the futility of force, is a harder thing to win than Sinn Fein?

# EUROPE'S POST-WAR MALADY.

## PROBLEMS BEFORE CANNES CONFERENCE.

## M. BRIAND'S PROPOSAL OF ANGLO-FRENCH CONFERENCE.

### COLD RECEPTION BY BRITISH PRESS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 5.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 6.

All eyes in Europe are fixed anxiously on the Cannes Yacht Club, where the leading statesmen of Britain, France, Italy, Belgium and Japan to-morrow will open the conference which the British public earnestly hope will find a remedy for the post-War malady that still half paralyses the Continent's economic system, at the same time burdening Britain with nearly two millions of unemployed. The United States will be represented by Ambassador Harvey as an observer. Dr. Rathenau has also gone to Cannes on behalf of Germany.

The problem facing Mr Lloyd George and his accompanying colleagues, Lord Curzon, Sir Robert Horne and Sir L. Worthington-Evans, is to reconcile the divergent Anglo-French views on armaments, reparations and relations with Germany and Russia.

Only one or two London newspapers, like the "Morning Post" and the "Times," have responded favourably to M. Briand's appeal for Anglo-French alliance, upon which to build a stable Europe. Independent Liberal organs have politely but outspokenly negatived the proposal, saying that Britain is ready to sign a four or ten-power pact for Europe on the lines of the Pacific Pact, but emphatically declaring that there must be no more two-power pacts.

As regards reparations, it is reported that the British propose that German gold payments should be limited to 25,000,000 sterling, payable by instalments ending on April 15th the balance of hundred million liability to be fulfilled by deliveries in kind.

Mr. Lloyd George, who is the picture of health after his Riviera golfing holiday, has already had a preliminary two hours' conversation with M. Briand. Mr. Lloyd George is known to entertain ambitious plans for international economic, if not political, co-operation in order to get Europe on to her feet again, with the participation of Germany and Russia. The stumbling-block in Paris and in some British quarters is the strong distrust of Germany, who is suspected to scheming to evade her obligations, while secretly sharpening the sword. It is anticipated that a wider international conference will follow the present one.

## CANNES CONFERENCE.

### A QUIET OPENING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 5.
Recd. at 10-30 p.m. Jan. 6.

Cannes.—The Conference opened quietly this morning. Sir R. Horne, Mr. Loucheur, the Italian and Belgian financial representatives held a preliminary reparations conference in the morning, while Mr. Lloyd George in the afternoon consulted M. Briand and M. Bonomi upon the questions of policy. It is understood that Lord Curzon and Mr. Torreta discussed the Asia Minor question, but this is not likely to be settled at the present conference as the Agenda is already over-full.

## FINANCIAL AGREEMENT OF AUGUST 13TH.

### M. BRIAND'S ACCUSATION OF OF BRITAIN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 5.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Jan. 6.

Brussels.—Interviewed by a Belgian journalist at Cannes, M. Briand accused Britain of isolating France and Belgium by the financial agreement of August thirteenth, and promised to support Belgian priority in connexion with reparations if Belgium supported France against Britain and Italy on the moratorium question.

## TRADE UNIONISTS FAVOURING GENERAL STRIKE.

### INDUSTRIAL POSITION STILL SERIOUS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 5.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 6.

JOHANNESBURG.—The seriousness of industrial position is in no way diminished and it is generally believed that trade-unionists' ballot will go heavily in favour of a general strike. Police contingents are being drafted to the coal strike area from all parts of South Africa.

## CABLE ITEM.

Signor Marconi is stated to be one of the members on the board of management of Banco Italiano Disconto.

Ottawa.—First Canadian nickels have been coined in the Royal mint, replacing the five-cent silver pieces.

# "TIMES" CORRESPONDENT KIDNAPPED.

## QUESTION IN DAIL.

### PRESSMEN'S DEMAND FOR RELEASE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 5.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 6.

Mr. Kay, the "Times" correspondent in Dublin, has been kidnapped, and pressmen at the Dail Eireann session have demanded his immediate release and punishment for raiders.

## FURTHER DETAILS.

### QUESTION IN DAIL NOT ADMITTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 5.
Recd. 12 noon Jan. 6.

The "Times".—Correspondent, Mr. Kay, was in the inner room on a grocer's shop yesterday, partaking of refreshments with other Press correspondents, when the door was suddenly forced open by three men, who covered the party with revolvers and commanded Mr. Kay to enter the waiting car, warning him with objurgation that they would riddle him with bullets if he shouted. Others were also threatened if they raised an alarm. The invaders considerately told Mr. Kay that he could hand news copy to his colleagues and he was further told that he would be returned without any harm being done him at eventide. Kay was informed that he was only being taken away in order to refute a statement he had made.

Mr. Kay is still a prisoner. Mr. Desmond Fitzgerald raised the subject when the dail Eireann met to-day, but speaker refused to take the incident up at present, and Dail adjourned till the afternoon owing to a meeting between the ratificationist and those against ratification. Several pressmen present protested against the postponement of the question, but eventually they obeyed the request to withdraw. Pressmen subsequently met and discussed the advisability of abstaining from further attendance at Dail.

## FIRE IN HARTLEPOOL.

### THREATENING UNPRECEDENTED DISASTER,

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 5.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Jan. 6.

The fire at Hartlepool continued to rage to-day; and threatens unprecedented disaster. Hundreds of firemen have been rushed up from the surrounding towns, but they are powerless to quell the outbreak and are directing their attention to limiting the area of conflagration. Up to date, six streets have been levelled. Seven hundred people rendered homeless, are herding in bitterly cold weather into schools, hospitals and public buildings. Others are actively engaged in removing household belongings, in all manner of vehicles, to places of safety. Early to-day, forty acres were ablaze and jeopardize engineering and shipbuilding works and millions sterling worth of property in dock, whence boats are being removed.

## MR. KAY RELEASED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. at 10-30 p.m. Jan. 6.

Mr. Kay, the "Times" correspondent in Dublin, has been released at Cork after the Sinn Fein court of enquiry.

## HEAVY DAMAGE CAUSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 5.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 6.

The damage caused by the Hartlepool fire is estimated at over a million sterling. Sixty houses have been destroyed and five hundred people are homeless.

## GERMAN BOMBARDMENT ECLIPSED.

### MISERABLE PLIGHT OF THE PEOPLE

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Even pitiful scenes which accompanied the German bombardment of Hartlepool in 1914 have been eclipsed by the huge conflagration which is still raging furiously this afternoon at two points. The panic-striken people who last night hurriedly fled from their homes in the danger zone in bitter cold, carrying off as many of their belongings as possible, were compelled later to shift them again owing to the spread of the flames. The streets are littered with pianos, wringing machines and all the paraphernalia of household salvage. Mr. Horsley's yard covering eighteen acres stocked with timber, where the fire originated through the fusing of an electric wire has been completely engulfed and is throwing out terrific heat and columns of acrid sulphurous smoke. Three hundred thousand sleepers belonging to Northeastern Railway have been destroyed, while hope of of coping with the flames last night has disappeared with the ignition of two tanks of creosote in the path of the flames which roared for hours. The Firemen are now frantically working to save the big creosote works which would afford devastating blaze a new hold if they were involved. Hitherto eighty acres of town have been destroyed.

# BRITISH KING TO BE HEAD OF ASSOCIATION OF STATES.

## MR. DE VALERA'S ALTERNATIVE TREATY.

### HIS PROCLAMATION TO THE IRISH NATION.

### "DON'T BE MISLED BY TALK OF QUIBBLES AND SHADOWS"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 4.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 6.

While omitting the oath of allegiance, Mr. De Valera's alternaive treaty acknowledges His Majesty as Head of the Association of States of the British Commonwealth, with which Ireland shall cooperate in matters of common concern. The proposal grants Britain naval facilities in Ireland similar to those provided in the London Agreement and contains the same limitations on the strength of Irish forces, with the additional provision prohibiting Ireland from constructing submarines without the assent of Britain and other Dominions. The Treaty omits the provision of the appointment of Governor-General and declares that all appointments must be derived from the Irish Parliament.

The Addendum to Mr. Valera's alternative treaty, while denying the right of any part of Ireland to be excluded from the supreme authority of the Parliament of Ireland, offers to grant Northern Ireland privileges and safeguards no less substantial than those provided by the London Agreement.

### MR. DE VALERA'S PROCLAMATION.

Mr. De Valera's proclamation, addressed to the people of Ireland, says:—

"Fellow-Citizens, you are in danger. Influences, more deadly to the nation faced by enemy, than plague, are at work amongst you. Your instinct for peace and repose is being played upon. If you give way you are undone. All that you have gained will be lost. All the sacrifices made will be in vain. Those who are shouting for peace will lead not to peace, but to another betrayal. The embers of bonfires are still black on the slopes of Errigal."

### CONDEMNATION OF THE IRISH PRESS.

The Proclamation roundly condemns the Irish Press, saying:—"Under the shelter of honoured names, this Press, instead of bidding you beaware, urges you to stampede in a way dangerous as it is disgraceful. Don't allow yourselves to be rushed into registering inconsiderately a decision which you yourselves will live to deplore, and for which future generations will curse you, for you are being asked to consent to a treaty which establishes British authority in Ireland, to bind yourselves with your own hands. You are asked to give your parole. Refuse, as in honour you must, if you don't mean to keep it."

### "CROWNING ACT OF INFAMY."

Continuing, exhorts the Irish to save the present opportunity of Anglo-Irish reconciliation from being lost through the short-sighted expediency of politicians. "Don't plunge the people of these islands into another hundred and twenty years of hatred and bitterness," urges the proclamation, and goes on to say:—"The Delegates had gone to the utmost limit to which they could go to arrive at an agreement such as nation could freely accept. By threat of war, they were dragged beyond that limit, and the deed and the circumstances will ever be remembered by Irishmen as a crowning act of infamy by England's rulers against Ireland. The policy you stand by will always be practical politics.

The Proclamation concludes "Don't allow yourselves to be misled by talk of quibbles and shadows. Is it a shadow that would remove the authority of the British King, Cabinet and Parliament unequivocally from Ireland? Remove the British Governor-General, with his ear to the Downing Street telephone: Rid yourselves of British occupation! Leave Irishmen and Irishwomen their identity as Irish citizens!

These are represented as shadows, and in the same breath, you are told that Mr. Lloyd George will make an immediate and terrible war upon you rather than acknowledge your right to them. Don't allow yourselves to be tempted from the straight and honourable path!

If you quail at the consequences, what will they not ask you to surrender next to this ignoble fear?"

## NAVAL TREATY BEING DRAFTED,

### ITS PROVISIONS OUTLINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 4.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. Jan. 6.

Washington.—The drafting of the naval treaty is nearing completion. Besides provisions dealing with limitation of tonnage and guns of capitalships, replacement of capitalships, limitation of Aircraft-carriers, light cruisers and other matters already known, the treaty will also deal with the use of torpedo tubes in Aircraft, the rules regulating building in private shipyards of vessels for other foreign powers, the regulations affecting the conduct of the signatory powers in future was, especially wars with non-signatory powers, whose methods of warfare would not be. Limited by the provisions of the treaty, renewal of guns on capitalships, re-armouring of old vessels, regulations governing fortifications in the Pacific zone and provision for the summoning of periodical conferences to deal with necessary modifications to the treaty.

## THE SUBMARINES' QUESTION.

### ALLEGATION OF "LE TEMPS" AGAINST GERMANY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 5.
Recd. 1 p.m. Jan. 6.

Paris.—Commenting upon the submarines' question, "Le Temps", according to a message from Havas, expresses surprise that France's claim to the right to protest her coasts without having to rely upon outside help should raise suspicion, while the German experts are again planning submarines of unprecedented strength.

Thus, the German professor Flamm, has recently worked out complete specifications for submarines up to nearly ten thousands tons, capable of twenty-eight knots, and mounting eight inch guns.

"Le Temps" hears that motors and parts are being manufactured secretly outside Germany, perhaps in Spain.

## ROOT SUBMARINE RESOLUTIONS,

### JAPAIN'S ACCEPTANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 5.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 6.

WASHINGTON.—Admiral Kato has announced that Japan accepts in principle the Root submarine resolutions.

## STRIKERS REFUSE ARBITRATION.

### POSITION SUBMITTED TO GENL. SMUTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. Jan. 7.

Johannesburg.—The Chief Inspector of Mines has attempted to bring the parties in the colliery dispute together, but the only result has been that the strikers have definitely allied themselves to the workers in the gold mines, and refused arbitration on the proposed reduction of five shillings per shift until the ultimatum to other workers is withdrawn.

The position is being submitted to General Smuts. It is announced that the missing regulations are being enforced in the strictest manner, which is tantamount to closing down the coalmines. The strikers most strongly resent the use of native labour to keep the mines going.

## DEVELOPMENT OF S. AUSTRALIA.

### SETTLEMENT BY SELECTED ASIATICS,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. at 10-30 p.m. Jan. 6.

Sydney.—The South Australian Premier, Mr. Barwell, in "Adelaide Register" advocates the development of the Southern territory by the settlement of selected Asiatics with full citizen rights.

## FIRE BROUGHT UNDER CONTROL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. at 10-30 p.m. Jan. 6.

The Fire at Hartlepool has been brought under control in consequence of the exertions of twenty-eight fire brigades. About seventy houses, mostly tenements, have been completely destroyed and many others partially burnt out. The flames at one time extended over a mile. No lives were lost.

## COTTON CROP BADLY DAMAGED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 5.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 6.

ST. VINCENT.—The 1922 cotton crop, only sixty per cent of the amount usually in the area planted, has been badly damaged in the recent heavy rains.

## CHINESE LOAN.

### ISSUE OF BONDS FOR 90 MILLION MEXICAN DOLLARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 5.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. Jan. 6.

Peking.—A proposal has been made that the consortium should issue bonds for ninety million Mexican dollars, secured by the salt surplus, for the purpose of consolidating the loans secured by the salt revenue, which amount approximately to seventy-five millions, leaving a balance of fifteen millions, which presumably will be available for the Central Government.

A Chinese banking group is being invited to participate in the issue.

## TRIAL OF MR. C. R. DAS.

### ADJOURNED TO 12TH INST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.

The case against Mr. C. R. Das was taken up to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Four witnesses were examined and the case was adjourned to 12th instant.

## EX-KAISER SUED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 5.
Recd. 1 p.m. Jan. 6.

Berlin.—The Piquant case has opened here. The widow of Prince Joachim, who recently committed suicide, has sued the ex-Kaiser for maintenance, basing her claim on the laws of the House of Hohenzollern. The counsel for defence contended that the laws were no longer valid. Finally the case was adjourned, as there appeared to be some prospect of a compromise.

## GREEK DESTROYER LEON WRECKED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 5.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. Jan. 6.

Athens.—A shell explosion aboard the Greek destroyer, Leon, lying in the Piraeus, has practically wrecked the vessel. Many casualties have been inflicted. No details are available but it is believed that the disaster was due to an accident.

# PICKETING IN NADIAD.

## GOVT. SCHOOLS ALMOST EMPTY.

## MR. TYABJI LEADS VOLUNTEERS' MOVEMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NADIAD, Jan. 6.

In pursuance of the resolution passed at a public meeting held on Wednesday, picketing of Government controlled and aided schools began this morning at 10-30, movement being led by Mr. Abbas Tyabji, President, Kaira Zilla Samiti. There was great enthusiasm among the people, and everywhere groups of people were seen busy discussing the matter since the Collector passed a hasty order prohibiting picketing of schools and even persuading parents. The leaders here have in conformity with Mahatma Gandhi's instructions, devised a new method of parading streets, carrying posters on their persons, posters telling people that it is a sin to attend Government schools. The picketing of Mr. Abbas Tyabji, garlanded with garlands made of handspun yarn and carrying a poster like any street advertiser, accompanied by an enthusiastic band of ten volunteers, among whom is a lady, has attracted considerable notoice and the other classes were absolutely empty. Thus Meanwhile the purpose of the citizens is achieved and the schools under Government control are practically empty, and in one class there was only one boy, while other classes were absolutely empty. Thus while the dim of authorities has been frustated appearance on the streets of the venerable figure of Mr. Tyabji, with his earnest and devoted band of men, has added to popular enthusiasm and determination to stand by the leaders to win for the Municipality its freedom and independence.

### PEOPLE FULL OF ENTHUSIASM.

Mr Pratt, Commissioner, arrived from Ahmedabad this morning and from what I hear the officials are busy taking counsel among themselves as to what to do next. Of course, it is evident they were not prepared that their object would be defeated in such an unexpected manner. As I have described above on the side of the people there is no doubt of their determination. Any number of volunteers are ready to come forward and take places of those that may be arrested or otherwise disabled from work. In this respect not only Nadiad but other parts of the district, including Villages, are ready to contribute their utmost. In spite of large numbers of people turning out to see the volunteers and enthusiatic excitement there was no lack of sense of discipline among them, and all of them good humouredly retired to their homes as soon as they were told they were not to collect in one place. It is also interesting to mention that the Municipality has opened new schools from to-day in place of those forcibly taken away from it, and while Government schools are almost empty, these municipal schools are full of life and activity. Masters and boys begin their day's work with recitation in chorus of the national anthem.

## "DEMOCRAT" CEASES PUBLICATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 6.

The Democrat an Allahabad weekly newspaper, having failed to deposit security required under the Press Act, has ceased publication.

## "BELIE NOT GLORIOUS PAST."

### WOMEN'S DUTY IN INDIA'S EMANCIPATION.

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha a meeting was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Friday when speeches were made on the Ahmedabad Congress and women's duty in its connection, when Mrs. Sirin Nazroji presided.

Swami Shraddhanandji said he was glad Indian women had begun to realise the importance of participating in politics for getting Swarajya, for without them it was impossible for Indians to attain its object. He appealed to the women to make their men soldiers in the cause of their country.

After Mrs. Gokhale had spoken, Savitri Devi addressed the meeting. She said if her sisters came forward in the battle of righteousness to take their share, it was impossible for them not to succeed. They must not belie their glorious past and let them not belie it in these critical times. She emphasised that without suffering, victory was not possible.

A report will appear in a later issue.

## AKOLA BRIBERY CASE.

### ACCUSED SENTENCED TO 2 1-2 YEARS AND A FINE OF RS. 15,000.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 6.

The sensational bribery case against Mr. Hariprasad Bhargava, Sub-Judge was decided on the 4th instant. The Magistrate held the charges proved and sentenced the accused to an imprisonment for two and half years and Rs. 15,000 fine. Arguments were addressed for two days by Mr. Jayawant for the prosecution and Mr. Kanadikar for the defence.

An appeal is filed and bail granted.

# AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY VS. MR. PRATT.

## LATTER'S DEMAND OF MONEY CONDEMNED.

## BANK ASKED TO RESTORE RS. 72,000

## RESOLVE AT SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 6.

The adjourned special general meeting of Ahmedabad Municipality was held this evening, Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai Nilkanth presiding, to consider the letter, dated the 17th December, 1921, from the Commissioner, N. D., calling upon the Municipality to advance Rs. 72,000 to the Deputy Educational Inspector for maintaining, administering, and managing Municipal primary schools within seven days from the date of his letter.

Since the Municipality last met, affairs took a new turn not altogether unexpected in view of what had happened elsewhere. By arbitrary stretch of the meaning of Section 178 (C. 3) Commissioner Pratt treated the Ahmedabad agent of the Imperial Bank, Bombay Branch, as a person in custody of Municipal funds, and by an order of his induced the said Bank Agent to transfer the amount from the Municipality's account to a new account to be opened in the name of the Dy. Educational Inspector, Ahmedabad.

In view of this, Dr. Nanavaty, who had moved at the last meeting for filing papers and complying with the Commissioner's direction, withdrew the proposition, and, in its place, moved that correspondence be filed and that, in future, all communications from Government authorities on educational matters be referred to the officer appointed by the Commissioner.

Rao Saheb Harilalbhai Desai, Dy. President, Bombay Legislative Council, also withdrew his former proposition, and moved a fresh one, condemning the illegal demand made by the Commissioner and also his action in illegally inducing the Ahmedabad Agent of the Imperial Bank to part with Municipal money and calling upon the bank to restore the amount of Rs. 72,000 to the Municipality, and in case the Bank failed to do so, steps be taken by the President and the Managing Committee to file a suit against the Bank to recover the amount, and, lastly, that the Commissioner N. D., be informed that the Schools Committee will continue to maintain, manage and administer the schools and that Deputy Educational Inspector has no authority to continue his intervention.

Some speeches were made condemning illegalities perpetrated by authorities and also of the conduct of the Bank in illegally parting with Municipal money and abusing their trust.

Votes were taken and twenty-six voted for Rao Saheb Harilal's motion, while seven including Dr. Nanavaty and Mr. Moolchand Shah, voted against it. The motion was carried and the meeting was then dissolved.

In view of the importance of the question discussed public interest ran very high and the Municipal hall was crowded beyond its utmost capacity. On the President announcing the result of voting, it was received with prolonged cheering.

## AHMEDABAD CONGRESS.

### DELEGATES FROM VARIOUS PROVINCES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The General Secretary of the Congress gives the statement of the number of delegates from various provinces that attended as follows:—

Andhra 883; Kerala 33; Maharashtra 263; Karnatak 204; Gujrat 185; Bombay 17; Burma 56; Punjab 518; Sind 63; Delhi 92; Rajputana 392; Utkal 108; C. P. (Maratti) 44; Assam 17; Berar 53; Madras 162; Bengal 373; U. Provinces 888; C. P. (Hindi) 205; and Behar 558. Total 4726.

This gives more than 75 per cent of the number allowed by the new constitution which is fairly large under the adverse circumstances. The amount of fees recovered is ten times. The total number of delegates allowed is 6000 and odd.

## REPRESENTATIVE CONFERENCE.

### CHANGE OF VENUE SUGGESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 6.

Referring to the proposed conference of Indian leaders at Bombay on 14th instant, Mr. Mohamad Fiyaz Khan, Member of the Legislative Assembly, has wired to Mr. Jinnah advising that the conference be held on 14th instant in Delhi instead of Bombay as the Assembly and Council of State will then be in session, and it would be advisable to hold the proposed conference in Delhi.

## MOVEMENT OF A REBEL BAND

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, Jan. 7.

The District Magistrate has issued the following press communique:—A rebel band of 500 strong, under Kunhi Thangal, has moved to the south of the Beypore River and was seen near Kondothy last night and is now reliably reported to be north of Tiruranadi. Troops have been sent to engage this band.

# TIDE OF REPRESSION.

## 95 MORE ARRESTS.

## 800 AWAITING TRIAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.

During the last two days 95 Congress volunteers were arrested in Calcutta. Of the previously arrested volunteers 44 were sentenced to six weeks rigorous imprisonment and 44 discharged. Eight hundred arrested volunteers are awaiting trial.

## LIBERTY OF PRESS!

### FRESH SECURITY DEMANDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 5.

The keeper of the "Bande Mataram" Press has been served a notice and been asked to show cause why the order of the 1st May, 1920, waiving the taking of security from their press should not be varied and a security of Rs. 2000 is demanded.

A similar notice has been served on the keeper of the Hindu Muslim Steam Press where the newspaper "Swaraj" is printed.

## PICKETING IN POONA.

### CONTRADICTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

With reference to the statement that appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" that lady volunteers had been fined for picketing liquor shops in Poona the Associated Press is informed that ladies have been neither prosecuted nor fined for picketing in Poona.

## GUNTUR CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

### CALLS UPON RYOTS TO DEFER PAYING LAND REVENUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan 5.

A Guntur telegram to the "Swarajia" says:—The Guntur Congress Committee calls upon all the ryots in the district to defer payment of land revenue till the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee decides on the 7th instant at Bezvada.

## OPPOSITION TO NON-CO-ORPERATION.

### ASSAM GOVERNMENT'S NOTIFICATION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.

The Assam Government have issued a notification saying that they have no intention of harrassing any person who does not disobey the law. They have all along been prepared to release persons convicted of offences of political nature on their giving an undertaking for future conduct. District officers have been instructed to limit the arrests and prosecutions to those who themselves disobey the law. Government have no intention of opposing the activities of Non-Cooperation agencies by the process of Criminal Law or Preventive Law beyond the point to which their responsibility for the security of life and property and public tranquility constrains them.

## IMPRISONMENT OF JACOBABAD CONGRESS PRESIDENTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SHIKARPUR, Jan. 6.

Doctors Mengraj and Rahmatullah Presidents District Congress Committee, Jacobabad, Moulvi Abdul Karim Chistea, Secretary, Khilafat Committee, were prosecuted by the police. They all refused to pay fine and therefore, Mr. Ramchand, Resident Magistrate, Jacobabad sentenced them to one month's imprisonment each. They were garlanded and they were happy and gay. At stages each of them delivered speeches (and exhorted one and all in Shikarpur to work for the Congress and become volunteers. It is said that the wife of Doctor Menchraj, while garlanding her husband promised to work during his absence and showed pleasure at her husband's going to jail for the motherland. They were received by hundreds of people at the station.

## FURTHER ARRESTS AT TINSUKIA

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

TINSUKIA (Assam). Jan. 6.

The arrested volunteers were taken to Dibrugarh for trial by the evening train yesterday. 4 more volunteers were arrested the same evening and were sent down for trial by this morning. They were given hearty send off by the public here and the people are peaceful and enthusiastic. Swadeshi work is going on. Thousands are enlisting as national volunteers in this District.

## CONFERENCES IN GOKAK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GOKAK, Jan. 6.

The Belgaum District Non-Brahmin Conference and the Gokak Taluka Patil Conference will hold their sittings on the 21st and 22nd of this month at Gokak under the presidentships of Mr. Kanhli M. J. C. and Khan Sahab Mahomed Isak Desai of Ankalgi respectively. All the non-Brahmins are cordially invited to attend. The delegates are requested to inform the secretaries of their coming before the 18th instant.

# APPEAL TO RALLY ROUND MAHATMA.

## MEETING AT NAGPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR Jan. 5.

Under the auspices of the city congress committee a meeting was held yesterday evening. Mr. Gokhale, Secretary of the Committee explained the object of the meeting and proposed Doctor Moonje to the chair.

Doctor Choikar lucidly explained the Ahmedabad Congress resolutions and appealed to the audience to join Volunteer organisations. He exhorted the people to cultivate spirit of tolerance with opposite views and expressed the wish that the Government would soon give them a chance to fill up the jails.

Mr. Narayanrao Vaidya following him said that at the Akola Conference, he himself had moved a resolution appointing Gandhiji as the Dictator, but some Non-Cooperators were not serious enough to accept his proposal. He reminded the audience of 30th January when Nagpur must observe complete hartal and offer no welcome to the Prince. He strongly believed that Nagpur would never lag behind and would contribute thousands to the national volunteer corps.

Doctor Moonje, president said that Mahatmaji was made their Emperor and time alone would invest him with power to punish those who broke his commands. Let Government redress the Punjab and the Khilafat wrongs and acknowledge Mahatmaji as India's Dictator and and then alone a Round Table Conference would be possible. Indians' cause was just and, therefore, bound to triumph over the unjust acts of Government. He fervently wards the Motherland. The meeting terminated with cries of "Mahatma Ghandi Ki Jai".

## BOMBAY TELEPHONE AGREEMENT.

### INDIAN CHAMBER'S PROTEST

The following telegram has been sent by the Committee of Indian Merchants Chamber to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, Delhi.

"Committee Indian Merchants' Chamber are informed that Government propose entering into Agreement with one English firm for the working and maintaining of telephones in Bombay. If so Committee strongly object to the proposed agreement and urge Government to commit Indian public opinion before taking final action in the matter.

## VENUS CINEMA.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The above cinema is showing "Jerusalem Delivered" this week. I do not know whether it is due to its situation in the midst of labour locality or because of the very poor attendance yester-night at the 8-15 show to which I had the mis fortune to go, the show commeneing as it really did at 9.5 p.m., was finished at 10-15. The people who are yet ignorant of the ingenious skill of the proprietors may wonder how a 1½ hours' show can be spread within that time. Not even a minute's rest, was given during the course in spite of the protesting whistlings in the front. It needs no mention how it taxes one's sight to be looking at the screen at a stretch for an hour or so. I do not pretend to question their prudence in closing the show within that short time somehow or other, but I do propose to ask them whether they are justified in wreaking vengeance on the unlucky audience who have none the less paid their share.—Yours, etc.

G. S. V. SASTRI.

## PRINCE AT MANDALAY.

MANDALAY, Jan. 5.

The Prince on alighting from the train at Mandalay was welcomed by Sir Reginald Craddock, Lieutenant-Governor, and Major-General Sir V. B. Fane, Commanding Burma Independent District. After inspecting the guards of honour furnished by the King's Own Regiment and Auxiliary Force, His Royal Highness entered the gorgeous golden pandal with decorations illustrative of Burmese arts. The Prince proceeded to the dais and was received with cheers by all present. The address of welcome was then presented by the Municipal Committee. The Municipal Commissioners and other prominent personages including Members of the Legislative Council were then presented. The Prince then motored to Government House where he was received by Sir Reginald and Lady Craddock and guards of honour provided by 128th Pioneers and 2/70th Burmans was presented and a royal salute was fired.

## MR. KHAPARDE APPROVES REPRESENTATIVE CONFERENCE.

### SUGGESTS ALLAHABAD OR DELHI AS MEETING PLACE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.

Mr. Khaparde who is in Calcutta in connection with the Government Press Enquiry Committee in consultation with some Calcutta leaders has wired to Mr. Jinnah saying that the idea of a conference was good. He suggested that for the convenience of all central place to hold such a conference would be Delhi or Allahabad.

# BOLSHELISTS DEFEAT KARELIANS.

## LATTER RETREATING.

## A TOWN RE-CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 5.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 6.

HELSINGFORS.—Large Bolshevist forces have recaptured Porajaervi, which Karelians occupied at the end of the last month, and Karelians have been pressed back in Northerly direction.

## AGONY OF MALABAR.

### APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

### APPOINTMENT OF PERMANENT COMMITTEE.

A meeting was held at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall to help the Malabar Relief Fund, Sir Jamshetji Jijibhoy Presiding. The audience numbered about a hundred.

The President in the course of his lengthy speech said:—

Though primarily the target of these rebels would seem to be the constituted authority of the Government and its officers and agents, soon they developed into infamous anarchists and vicious outlaws perpetrating atrocities of all kinds on the whole of the non-Moplah population and setting up a reign of terror dealing death and destruction with both the hands, one more proof of the indelible fact which we would all do well to hold always before our mind's eye, viz. that once the forces of law and order which are the moral basis of Society and the very fundaments of its existence are allowed to be treated lightly, there is no knowing where it will land us, and there is always a great probability that it will terminate in disaster for human life and civilizaton both alike. The tale of the sufferings of the Hindus, the Christians and the law-abiding Moplahs at the hands of these rebels is beyond all description, and the pillage and plunder, the burning and arson, the murders and the most inhuman cruelties and savage excesses that these rebels have committed shock our credulity and gives a rude shake to our faith in human nature.

It is really unfortunate that for some time the atrocious deeds and savage brutalities of these rebel Moplahs should have come to be described in some quarters as "brave" and their lust and fanaticism commended as meritorious acts due to disinterested religiousness. It is a sheer perversity of language to call them as such, and it is really mighty strange that what is so obviously a case for the most uncompromising condemnation should have been commended in such high terms. It is, however, relieving to see that the facts are after all being boldly declared. I see in the "Hindu" of Madras, dated January the 3rd, a letter from some of the prominent Congress workers of Malabar, who can by no means be blamed of any the least anti-Moplah prejudices, condemning in no faltering terms the attitude of the Khilafat Conference on the one hand and some of the prominent Mahomedans of the North on the other, for expressing sympathy with the Moplahs and praising their example as a case of admirable martyrdom, without uttering so much as a single word of sympathy for their poor Hindu victims which is rightly made a cause of complaint. He then made an appeal for more funds to carry on the work.

MR. G. K. DEVDHAR.

Mr. G. K. Devdhar then made a long sentiment of the happenings and the doings of his workers in Malabar.

Continuing he said: The measures for *economic reconstruction* will have to take congnizance of a large number of people in need of help divided roughly into four or five classes.

I. The widows and orphans will have to be helped by private charity.

II. The large class of landless labourers and coolies and old decrepit men and women will have to be helped with a valedictory dole from Rs. 5 to Rs. 25. This will be a numerous class.

III. People requiring help from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50 may be helped by Government with small advances on easy terms through the village revenue officials. This money could be realised in five years with small interest or without interest. Their number will be fairly big.

IV. Ordinary poor tenants requiring financial accommodation from Rs. 50 to Rs. 500 can be dealt with by means of small co-operative Societies, already existing or those that will have to be started on the unlimited liability basis.

V. The better class tenants or small land holders who need large amounts as advance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 5,000 may be dealt with by organising a special class of Co-operative Societies or Land Banks on limited liability basis with share capital. Government can and should advance money for the latter two classes of loans spread over to a maximum period of ten to twenty years and can utilize the existing machinery of the District Central Bank with a separate Sub-Committee to deal with such special Loans. I am sure there will be no difficulty in working out this scheme as it has appeale to all people concerned.

VI. The top class of rich land lords who are really a few individuals have much greater financial needs and they can very well take care of themselves by directly dealing with Government or other financial agencies. The charitable agencies have to show them only sympathy and wish them success and prosperity when order is restored, their properties rescued and their records are reconstructed.

There is another problem relating to a class of people who are forcibly converted from among the Hindus and the Christians who look upto us for sympathy and support and we ought to do all in our power to help them in going back to their religion again.

RESOLUTIONS.

A number of resolutions were then passed. The first resolution appointed a permanent committee to carry on the relief work. The second resolution thanked the donors for their contributions to the fund. The third resolution appealed for more funds for the relief of the Malabar sufferers. The last resolution sympathised with the sufferers and those who had been forcibly converted.

## THE IMMEDIATE ISSUE.

BY M. K. GANDHI.

Swaraj, the Khilafat, the Punjab occupy a subordinate place to the issue arising in this country by the Government. We must first make good the right of free speech and free association before we can make any further progress towards our goal. The Government would kill us if they could by a flank attack. To accept defeat in the matter of free speech and free association is to court disaster. If the Government is allowed to destroy non-violent activities in the country however dangerous they may be to its existence, even the moderate's work must come to a standstill. In the general interest therefore we must defend these elementary rights with our lives. We cannot be coerced into welcoming the Prince nor can we be coerced into disbanding volunteer associations or giving up any other activities which we may deem desirable for our growth.

The safest and the quickest way to defend these rights is to ignore the restriction. We must speak the Truth under a shower of bullets. We must band together in the face of bayonets. No cost is too great for purchasing these fundamental rights. And on this there can be no compromise, no parleying, no conference. Withdrawal of notifications of disbandment and prohibition orders and discharge of all who are imprisoned for non-violent activities must precede any conference or settlement. We must be content to die, if we cannot live as free men and women.

I wish I could persuade everybody that civil disobedience is the inherent right of a citizen. He dare not give it up without ceasing to be a man. Civil disobedience is never followed by anarchy. Criminal disobedience can lead to it. Every state puts down criminal disobedience by force. It perishes, if it does not. But to put down civil disobedience is to attempt to imprison conscience. Civil disobedience can only lead to strength and purity. A civil resister never uses arms and hence he is harmless to a state, that is at all willing to listen to the voice of public opinion. He is dangerous for an autocratic state, for he brings about its fall by engaging public opinion upon the matter for which he resists the state. Civil disobedience therefore becomes a sacred duty when the state has become lawless, or which is the same thing, corrupt. And a citizen that barters with such a state shares its corruption or lawlessness.

It is therefore possible to question the wisdom of applying civil disobedience in respect of a particular act or law; it is possible to advise delay and caution. But the right itself cannot be allowed to be questioned. It is a birthright that cannot be surrendered without surrender of one's self-respect.

At the same time that the right of civil disobedience is insisted upon, its use must be guarded by all conceivable restrictions. Every possible provision should be made against an outbreak of violence or general lawlessness. Its area as well as its scope should also be limited to the barest necessity of the case. In the present case therefore aggressive civil disobedience should be confined to a vindication of the right of free association. In other words non-cooperation so long as it remains non-violent must be allowed to cotinue without let or hindrance. When that position is attained it is time for a representative conference to be summoned for the settlement of Khilafat, the Punjab and Swaraj but not till then.—"Young India."

## THE SPINNING-WHEEL.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The President of the fourth session of the National Liberal Federation held at Allahabad on December 28th, 1921, is reported to have said. "The spinning wheel as such has no political complexion about it and the Government would (can?) easily divorce it from politics by ceasing to have for it the excessive dread that it has at present." This frank statement has been publicly made about the supposed mind of the Government regarding their attitude towards the spinning wheel. It is now time for the Government to issue an official *communique* that they have no wish to discourage hand spinning and handweaving by the people. Also to take steps to give it widest publicity throughout the land, from the District Magistrates to the Mofussil paharawallahs. In this connection, it will be a graceful act on the part of the mill-owners of Lancashire (dominant factors) to express their entire sympathy with the new born enthusiasm of the Indians to restore their ancient home industry (based upon economic utilitarianism) in spining and weaving and that they entertain no dread of this industrial effort. The introduction of spinning wheel and handloom is intended for the amelioration in the condition of the starving agricultural labourers and (working classes, who labour lifelong for miserable wages.—Yours, etc.

AILENDRA KRISHNA DEB.

## Official and Personal.

Admiral Sir Edmond Slade, Mrs Miller Graham, Miss Graham and Lieut: F. B. Ramsay-Pairfax-Lucy arrived at Government House, Bombay, on the 6th instant.

# JAZIRAT-UL-ARAB.

## INTEGRITY MUST BE MAINTAINED.

## BI AMMA'S IMPRESSIVE SPEECH.

Mr. Abdul Ghani, Superintendent, Central Khilafat Committee of India sends us the following:—

"A public meeting of the Mussalmans of Madanpura was held last night under the auspices of the Madanpura Khilafat Committee. Seth Chotani, Dr. Syed Mahmud, Maulana Syed Suleman Nadvi, Maulana Qutbuddin of Frangimahal, Messrs. Kidwai, Broacha, Moazzam Ali and other Hindu Muslim and Parsee prominent citizens of Bombay were present. Bi-amman Sahiba presided.

After recitation of a passage from the Holy Quran and a national poem, Bi-amman Sahiba made a brief but impressive speech exhorting the audience to stand firm in the Path of Allah and be fully determined to undergo all hardships for the cause of religion and country. She said, the Government had prepared two fetters for Indians, one of slavery and the other of curse and eternal damnation. It was for the people now to wear those fetters or to secure the liberty of their religion and country. She urged upon the people to continue their work with accelerated speed and to go to jail cheerfully for the success of the religions and national cause which they all represented.

The audience were very much moved by her impressive speech and made a solemn promise to stand firm by their righteous cause. Mr. Moazzam Ali then read a list of those Mussalmans of Madanpura who had contributed towards the Angora Fund and asked the people to observe Friday, the 20th January, as "Angora Day" with great enthusiasm.

Dr. Syed Mahmud in a brief speech introduced Maulana Syed Suleman Nadvi to the audience, and requested the Maulana Sahib to address the meeting.

MUSLIM CLAIM OVER JAZIRAT-UL-ARAB

The Maulana Sahib gave a lengthy speech explaining the Muslim claim over the Jazirat-ul-Arab from the religious and national point of view. He said, the Jazirat-ul-Arab was a sacred trust handed down to Mussalmans from their ancestor 'Abraham' (peace be upon him) and it was the bounden duty of every Mussalman to retain that trust. The dying injunction of the Holy Prophet of Islam (peace be upon him) also declared emphatically that no non-Muslim shall have any predominating influence over any part of the Jazirat-ul-Arab. It was, therefore, the religious duty of all Mussalmans to free the Holy Land from non-Muslim control. He then explained the present situation, and said that the Khilafat wrong could not be redressed unless Swaraj was attained, and Swaraj could not be attained unless all Indians, whether Mussalmans, Hindus, Parsees or Christians unitedly got the Khilafat wrong redressed. Any part of Islamic countries taken over by the British Government was a link in the chain that bound India, to slavery. If Indians wanted to remove their fetters, they should try to free the Islamic countries from foreign control, but they could be freed only if India was free. Hence, Khilafat and Swaraj were side by side. In the end the Maulana Sahib urged upon the audience to follow non-violent Non-Cooperation and contribute towards the Angora Fund.

MAULANA ABDUL BARI'S MESSAGE

Maulana Qutbuddin then read a message from Hazrat Maulana Abdul Bari Sahib, an abstract of which runs as follows:—

"Follow the method we have adopted for the success of our object, and act upon non-violent non-cooperation. Wear Swadeshi clothes, and follow Mahatma Gandhi completely. I hope our object will be secured by acting upon Mahatmaji's advice. Mahatmaji's influence is rapidly increasing owing to his sincerity and it is absolutely essential for the good of the country. Mussalmans should understand that honour of Mahatmaji is their honour. He is not a leader of some particular community, but of the united India. While he represents us for the Khilafat cause, he pleads our case, at the same time, for Swaraj as well. In the end I would say that the minorities should rest in peace and should not think that they are weak, so that we may show, not to the world, but to the Creator and sustainer of the world, that we are fit for Self-Government."

After that Mr. Bhroacha, made a brief and impressive speech regarding the present situation and urged upon the audience to raise subscriptions for the Angora Fund. Rs. 115/14/11 was collected on the spot for the Angora Fund. The proceedings terminated amidst shouts of "Allah-o-Akbar."

Mr. Syed Abdul Waheed, General Secretary of the Madanpura Khilafat Committee Seth Wali Mohamed, President, and Haji Karim Baksh deserve special thanks for making the necessary arrangements for the meeting. Through their zeal and energy much enthusiasm prevails in Madanpura and the people are fully alive to their sense of duty towards Islam and Country.

# PENSIONERS AND DISOBEDIENCE.

## WITHHOLDING OF PENSIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 5.

The Punjab Government think it desirable to let it be known that the Government pensioners who advocate or take part in civil disobedience in any form are likely to have their pensions withheld.

# FISCAL COMMISSION IN CALCUTTA.

## INDIAN MINING FEDERATION'S PLEA FOP PROTECTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.

The Indian Fiscal Commission began its sittings to-day in Calcutta. The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla presided and all members were present. The first body to give evidence was the Indian Mining Federation which was represented by Mr. M. C. Rai, Mr. Surama and Mr. A. L. Ojha. On behalf of the Committee of the Federation they considered that the balance of arguments was in favour of a policy of protection for India. They were of the opinion that a tariff provided a more or less suitable form of taxation for India than direct taxation, provided no duty was imposed on such necessaries as either could not be produced at home at present, or capacity for whose production was at present inelastic. The existing tariff policy had helped considerably to establish a market in India of a very large number of foreign goods. The tariff ought to be framed with a view to fostering Indian industries. For developing Indian industries they were in favour of imposition of protective duties on certain manufacturers, such as cotton, sugar, metallurgy tanning, glass-making, saltpetre, wool and silk industries, not requiring highly technical skill, might grow up, if foreign commodities are taxed at high rate. If protective policy is adopted, the foreign firms would try to establish themselves in India. As a safeguard against it such firms should be compelled to register in India at a specially high rate of fee. The effect of the policy of protection would lead to decline in import and to the increased demand for raw material and shrinkage of capital now employed in foreign trade. Unless an industry was on a fair way to be built up, retention of raw materials in the country would serve no useful purpose. Coal industry did not require protection.

Mr. E. Richardson, Managing Director, Hooghly Ink Company, was next examined. He said on the whole of the raw materials we import, we pay a duty at the rate of eleven per cent., whereas manufactured printing ink comes in at a duty of two and half per cent only. We do not ask that the duty on our raw materials be reduced but we think it is only justice to put the same duty on imported printing ink. The chief advantage in manufacturing ink in this country is that freshly made printing inks can be supplied, whereas imported stocks are apt to deteriorate. We do not consider the ink industry needs protection.

The last witness examined was Professor Gyan Chand of the Benares Hindu University. He said that it is necessary that only those industries should be selected for protection which have a reasonable chance of standing on their own legs after a certain period, and after expiry of that period they should be exposed to the full blast of foreign competition to demonstrate the success of the policy of protection. Indian industries require fostering care of the State. The use of duties for protection of industries is not to be banned. The effect of existing tariff policy has been to destroy handcrafts. The excise duty should be levied on an industry which has reached the stage of maturity. The state should make a vigorous effort to revive or keep alive hand industries which have been hit hard by forcing foreign competition. It should be the normal polity of the country to export foodstuff. In the years of scarcity export-duty should be levied on foodstuffs in the interest of home consumers. In conclusion he said if a tariff wall is at all needed to foster the growth of our nascent industries, it should at least be as high against the United Kingdom as any other country of the world. It should be an economic policy to give preference to the British Empire in our markets. The Commission meets again to-morrow.

# ULEMA CONFERENCE AT RAIPUR.

## ALLEGED POLICE HIGH-HANDEDNESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJPUR, Jan 3.

The C. P. Ulema conference held its sittings on the 20th and 21st December last. On the first day's sitting about 20 ulema of the C. P. were present and about ten thousand people were sitting on the ground in the pandal which was erected for the purpose in the Gandhi Park, looking eargerly for the arrival of the president. All of a sudden, the City Inspector with his staff rushed in the Pandal threatening to break up the conference. On being asked the reason he continued abusing the volunteers at the gate who had asked him for the ticket. The Inspector again continued to abuse whereupon some Maulvies and Raises amongst the audience entreated him not to thus disturb the religious meeting. But in disregard of their entreaties he ordered 20 armed men to surround the Pandal and to bring in chairs and a table. He actually challenged the public to remove the chairs and table from the pandal. Under such circumstances, the only alternative for the non-co-operators was to postpone the meeting for the next day as a protest against the insult. The next morning the City Inspector quietly sat on the floor. Amidst shouts of "Allaho Akber" the day's proceedings began and Maulana Saeed Razmi of Cawnpur was elected President in place of Maulana Abdul Majid who could not come owing to unavoidable circumstances. The president after his address feelingly appealed to the public to contribute towards the Angora Fund. About Rs. 1300 were sent to the Central Khilafat Office, Bombay. Amongst other matters the Karachi Resolution was reiterated and copies of the Fatwa were distributed broad-cast which were snatched by the Police then and there.

# NATIONAL WEEKLY IN MALABAR.

## AN APPEAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

A Nationalist weekly in Malabar at this critical time is a necessity to counteract the one-sided news emanating from semi-official sources and the Anglo-Indian Press. It will be devoted to preach Congress ideals without fear. But as there are risks attendant upon our Maiden attempt we appeal to Malayalus especially those residing in Bombay, to help the paper, which will be called "Vande Mataram," with money and make the venture a success. Particulars can be had from Mr. E. R. Menon, B1, Simplex Buildings, Girgaum. Subscriptions may be sent to the above address. Annual Rate is Rs. 5.

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Proprietors.

Bombay, 6th January 22.

# "MALABAR RELIEF."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to a letter under the above heading from a correspondent signing himself "S" that appeared in the "Times of India" of the 28th December, I addressed the following letter to that paper. As that paper has thought it necessary to omit certain words of the first para and also the whole of the second para, I crave the hospitality of you columns to publish the following in full:—

Sir,—Permit me to reply your correspondent "S" who, in the course of his brief communication under the above heading published in your issue of the 26th December, has thought it necessary to make certain statements without taking pains to study the subject he was dealing with. I would not have cared to take any note of his letter had he confined himself to supporting Mr. Devadhar's Relief activities. But he says that "Mr. Menon has styled himself as the representative of the Kerala Congress Relief Committee. . . . etc." As Secretary of the Kerala Congress Relief Fund started by the Malabar Residents of Bombay, I feel it my duty, to emphatically repudiate your correspondent's statement which is nothing short of a gross libel. It is too well-known to all the readers of the paper from which your correspondent came to know of Mr. Menon's appeal that Mr. Menon has been sent here as the accredited representative of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee at our request to need any further explanation "to prove that your correspondent's statement is scandalous." As for Mr. Menon's appeal for funds "passing human understanding," assure your correspondent that the response we had hitherto to our appeals are neither from angels nor from beasts. Your correspondent does not seem to have known that the All-India Congress Committee have already sent Rs. 50,000 from the money "lying idle at the foot of Mr. Gandhi." As for his kind advice to Mr. Menon, well, we know how to treat it.

May I add a word of personal explanation regarding our Relief Work? I am neither a Non-Cooperator nor even an ordinary member of the Congress. But I do agree with the Malayalee residents of Bombay in their view that the Kerala Congress Committee are more competent to administer relief in Malabar than Mr. Devdhar and his colleagues of the Servants of India Society or Seva Sadan, who are perfect strangers to Malabar and her people. Well Sir, can any one deny the plain fact that Malabar Congress workers through their propaganda work in the villages are well acquainted with the people who are now obliged to flock to the refugee camps? Hence are they not expected to know these unfortunate refugees and their needs much better than Mr. Devdhar and his pro-official and aristocrat colleagues? I am one of those who have great admiration for Mr. Devdhar and his activities in the fields of social reform and social service and I shall be the last person to attribute any motives to him in his praiseworthy humanitarian work now undertaken for Malabar. The lack of knowledge of the place and its people will naturally lead to certain extravagances and I only say that I do not find sufficient reason to blame those who know Malabar and her people much better than this great social worker when they find they are unable to appreciate some of his actions. For instance, in connection with Mr. Devdhar's latest trip to Malabar with some lady workers from the Seva Sadan, a friend who is well educated and who belongs to a very respectable family in Malabar asked me whether this trip is intended more to advertise Seva Sadan in South India than to render useful service to the unfortunate victims of Moplah outrages in Malabar? One who knows the fact that Malabar, in spite of the existence of Moplah fanatics, is not in the least backward educationally or socially may find it a bit ridiculous to see workers entirely ignorant of the language and local conditions of Malabar are unnecessarily imported to that unhappy district.—Yours, etc.

E. R. MENON,
Secretary, Kerala Congress,
Relief Fund, Bombay.

B 1, Simplex Building,
Girgaon, 30th December, 1921.

# THE ROAD TO RUIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A racing mania seems to be sweeping over the town to-day. Bucket shops and Race Critic Clubs are springing up every day. And to all appearances they have a roaring business night and day. Not only are they occupying new premises and shops; but that they are accommodating themselves in Grocers,' Drapers' and Dyers' shops also. These Bucket shops are run principally by Mahomedans, and they attract large numbers of poor and middle class people. The sight is indeed most saddening. Scores of men are to be seen at every shop, some happy and others gloomy; and one often hears bitter complaints of mischief and misfortune. It is most painful to see youths howevering round these dens. This open day gambling is a positive discredits to the city, and the sooner it is stopped, the better for all concerned. If picketting is at all to be renewed in Bombay, the Race Critic Clubs should be tackled first; for they are responsible for the ruin of many poor and middle class people. Can Government conscientiously allow this open day gambling in its own capital?—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

# LOYALIST MANIFESTO.

## AN UNAUTHORISED SIGNATURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, Jan. 2.

The success of the non-co-operation movement has led to the establishment of Aman Sabhas and Leagues of Peace and Progress justifying their existence by sporadic outbursts of volubility designed to camouflage real issues. At Surat, too, a few gentlemen have constituted themselves into a Prajakiya Mandal to offset the bewildering superiority of the non-co-operationist organisation. On December 22nd a manifesto was issued on behalf of the so-called Praja Kiya Mandal or People's Association over the signatures of Messrs. Tehmuras, C. Mody and Vandravan. C. Jadav as Secretaries of the Mandal. The Manifesto seeks to warn the Citizens of Surat against the manifestation of the new spirit and vindicates the steps taken by Government to seize the municipal schools by breaking open locks. With a singular obtuseness it pronounces on the legality the procedure adopted by Government and airily declares that the action of the Surat Municipality is *ultra vires*. Finally, it waxes eloquent over the self-imposed difficulties of the Municipality and appeals to the intelligent public to be forewarned betimes. Wherever the law has been consciously broken, says the precious document, loss of life has ensued and there can be no ordered progress where the masses break what laws they like in imitation of such infractions by their betters. When things come to such a pass, loss of life is inevitable. From such a fate the document beseeches God to deliver Surat.

The distribution of copies of the manifests by post disclosed the inwardness of its genesis. On December 27th one of the signatories, Mr. Vandravan, C. Jadav, sent in his resignation in the course of which he stated with disconcerting candour his reasons for dissociating himself from the Prajakiya Mandal. The lines along which said Mr. Jadav some of the members proposed to work were opposed to his nature and the manifesto issued on December 22nd was published without his knowledge and consent, let alone the language of the manifesto which pained his heart. In contract with the manifests this refreshing to recall the voluntary penance to which Muni-Maharaj Shri Panyasji Labhvijayji and his disciples, Maharaj Premavijayaji and Tirshvijavji submitted themselves at Morvi during the Congress Session praying for its success. The discourses of Muni Maharaj Shri Panyasji Labhvijayjiat Marvi on the necessity of using Swadeshi articles have been causing considerable awakening.

# TO DR. SUBRAMANIA IYER.

Mr. C. V. P. Shivam writes the following open letter to Dr. S. Subramania Iyer:—

Forgive me for and writing this open letter to you. You are a patriotic son of our Motherland and richly deserve the popular title." The Grand old man of South India."

When a couple of years back the Home Rule Banner was flying aloft, you were working for it heart and soul, when Mrs. Beasant was interned under the Defence of India Act, you in righteous indignation, threw away your titles and wrote your memorable letter to President Wilson. Now, the arrest of Babu Baghwan Das once again brings you up to the front and you are reported to have condemned this arrest as unjust and uncalled for. Surely his arrest is unwarranted but it as a true non-co-operator, he has not defended himself. As a true follower of the Congress, he is sure to disapprove of his acquittal also, which he will be the last person to pray for.

But, all this by the way. Since the stating of the non-co-operation movement, you have not so much as given your moral support to the same, let alone your active support. If your present expression is a late expression of the same, may I remind you of the hundreds and thousands of other Congress workers are in prisons? Do you think they deserve their imprisonment? I take it that your present protest is in regard to a principle and not for the sake of personalities. If so you must give your support to the present non-co-operation movement. Grand Old Man of South India, when will you take the lead in South India?

# E. I. RY. STRIKE.

## STRIKERS RESUME WORK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.

The situation in the recent strike of the Indian staff on certain stations on the East Indian Railway has much improved. The staff that were on strike at Jhajha resumed work on Wednesday as a result of a meeting between their representatives and the Loco Superintendent. The staff of the Loco Department at Dinapore struck work on the 4th instant but resumed within a few hours on receiving news on settlement at Jhajha. The staff at Dhanbad and Gomoh have also resumed duties to-day. This will enable the Railway Company to resume regular supply of wagons to collieries in Dhanbad District. The staff at Gaya having resumed work on the afternoon of the 5th, normal train service on the Grand Chord has been resumed. It is anticipated that the staff that struck at other stations in sympathy with Jhajha staff will now resume duty.

# JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES IN INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.

Forty-three Joint Stock Companies registered in November with an aggregate capital of Rupees 246 lakhs against 54 with a capital of Rupees 1,118 lakhs in the corresponding month of last year and twenty companies with a capital of Rupees 126 lakhs went into liquidation. The largest flotation in last November was the Solar Assurance Company, Bombay, with an authorised capital of Rupees fifty lakhs.

# ALLEGED GURKHA OUTRAGE

## REPORTED INDISCRIMINATE SHOOTING.

The following regarding the Nilphamari incident which was referred to in a Bengal Government communique which was telegraphed by the A. P. is reproduced from the "Servant" of Calcutta:—

(On Friday last we received two communications from Nilphamari although we had before us practically all the details published to-day we withheld the more serious things from publication, pending corroboration from other sources. The information at our disposal has now been confirmed by another correspondent and a local Congress officer who has arrived here. The details about the indiscriminate shooting by the Gurkhas and the wounding of a pregnant woman were deliberately suppressed by us in our last issue and we telegraphed to our own correspondent for confirmation of the news which had been sent to us both by him and another gentleman. But, we now understand telegrams are being suppressed and all communications are being received by post.)

NILPHAMARI, Dec. 31.

I sent a message regarding the incident at the Nilphamari hat, to the "Servant" on the 29th instant but it was held up I asked the Sub-postmaster here to-day, whether another message regarding the same could be transmitted and he gave me to understand that as the former has been held up, others regarding the same incident would be similarly treated. The Gurkhas under a Habildar went to the hat and paraded through it. Here it should be mentioned that the hat is a tended by some three to four thousand people of all ages from a boy of eight to an old man of eighty. The Gurkhas, as has been known, were despatched by order of the District Magistrate who has been staying here since the 27th and were placed in charge of a Sub-Inspector of police named Narendranath Guha although the Inspector of Police and the S. D. O. were present at the station. The Gurkhas went first to the hat and were subsequently joined by Naren Babu. He whispered something to the Habildar and immediately after, a Gurkha caught hold of an up-country servant and began to be labour him mercilessly. The official version is that the man was standing inattentively on the road lying in the middle between the shops on both sides and as he did not move even when the Gurkhas approached, he was pushed aside by the foremost of the band upon which the man turned round and remonstrated with the Gurkha who had pushed him. Whatever it might be the Gurkhas drew him within their rank and belaboured him with fists and buttends of the guns. They are also reported to have similarly treated an old Mohamedan who was standing by. Upon this some people gathered round the Gurkhas and remonstrated with them when all on a sudden the Gurkhas drew their Kukris and began to use them freely, wounding many. The up-country servant said that just before this some one with uniform on but having no weapon, ordered the Gurkhas to shoot and they in response charged, their guns. The people at this grew restless when the Habildar of the band ordered the Gurkhas to retreat. Coming back a little distance, the Gurkhas veered round and by order of the Sub-Inspector, Naren Babu fired, wounding several men including a pregnant woman, who was peeping through the corner of her hut to see what was passing. The Daroga says that he did not order to fire and some of the Gurkhas are also said to have corroborated this. But if hat be a fact, then under whose order did they fire? The plea that they fired in self-defence is quite untanable. A band of Gurkhas, 32 in number, fully armed, using guns to defeat themselves against an unarmed mob in a hat is not worty of belief.

The S. D. O. with the Inspector arrived immediately after the occurrence. The Magistrate arrived later and held an enquiry *in camera*. The result is not yet known.

After this incident the District Magistrate is reported to have ordered to stop all transport from and to Nilphamari, Saidpur. Dorwani and Domor Stations. But to the great relief of the local public, the order has been withdrawn to-day.

To-day the District Magistrate is reported to have gone to Kishoregunj, a police station within this Sub-Division, with the same band of Ghurkhas under his own charge. This news has naturally given rise to a fresh cause of alarm.

## ANOTHER ACCOUNT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NILPHAMARI, Dec. 29.

Yesterday (28th December) a serious incident occurred at Nilphamari. It was the Hat day, and when people had come to the Hat for their own business, a band of armed Gurkhas, numbering 32, under the leadership of a local sub-inspector of police, came evidently to make a parade round the bazar. One Gurkha soldier happened to collide with an up-country man who protested at this. The Gurkha thereupon hit the man with the handle of his rifle. This provoked the people very much who had already been provoked by the show of arms of the military. The people protested and the military as usual took the aggressive and the result was an affray the consequence of which is that about ten persons have been wounded with Kukris; three cases may be fatal. The military meanwhile retreated a few steps, probably to make space and they opened fire, and four persons have been wounded, including one pregnant woman who has been hit on the head. One Congress volunteer, in charge of the Nilphamari sub-division, Monmotha Nath Sen Gupta, was hit on the leg while engaged in calming the crowd. Be it said to his credit that he ceaselessly implored the crowd to disperse while his leg was bleeding; it was due to his efforts that the crowd dispersed.

It is heard that the military has taken up the plea of selfdefence though it was certainly the aggressive and attacking party. It is further stated that the firing was made in the air to threaten the crowd. But then it is curious that people have been hit on the leg and other parts of the body. No Gurkhas have been heard to have been hurt or wounded.

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# RANGOON RICE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 6.

The rice market reopened after holidays in a bearish mood on the reports of large unsold stocks of old crop rice not only in Rangoon, but in Bombay and Calcutta. Casual decline during the holidays had steadily tended downwards with the aid of rumours of large financial difficulties. Quotation for January "specials" Rs. 382 to Rs. 372, three months Rs. 371 to 352. Paddy has also fallen. The cultivators who were inclined to hold on advice of political leaders, now wonder how far it is safe to continue the holding. The paddy price has fallen from about Rs. 200 to Rs. 170 or even to 165, in sympathy of any large sales by big milers.

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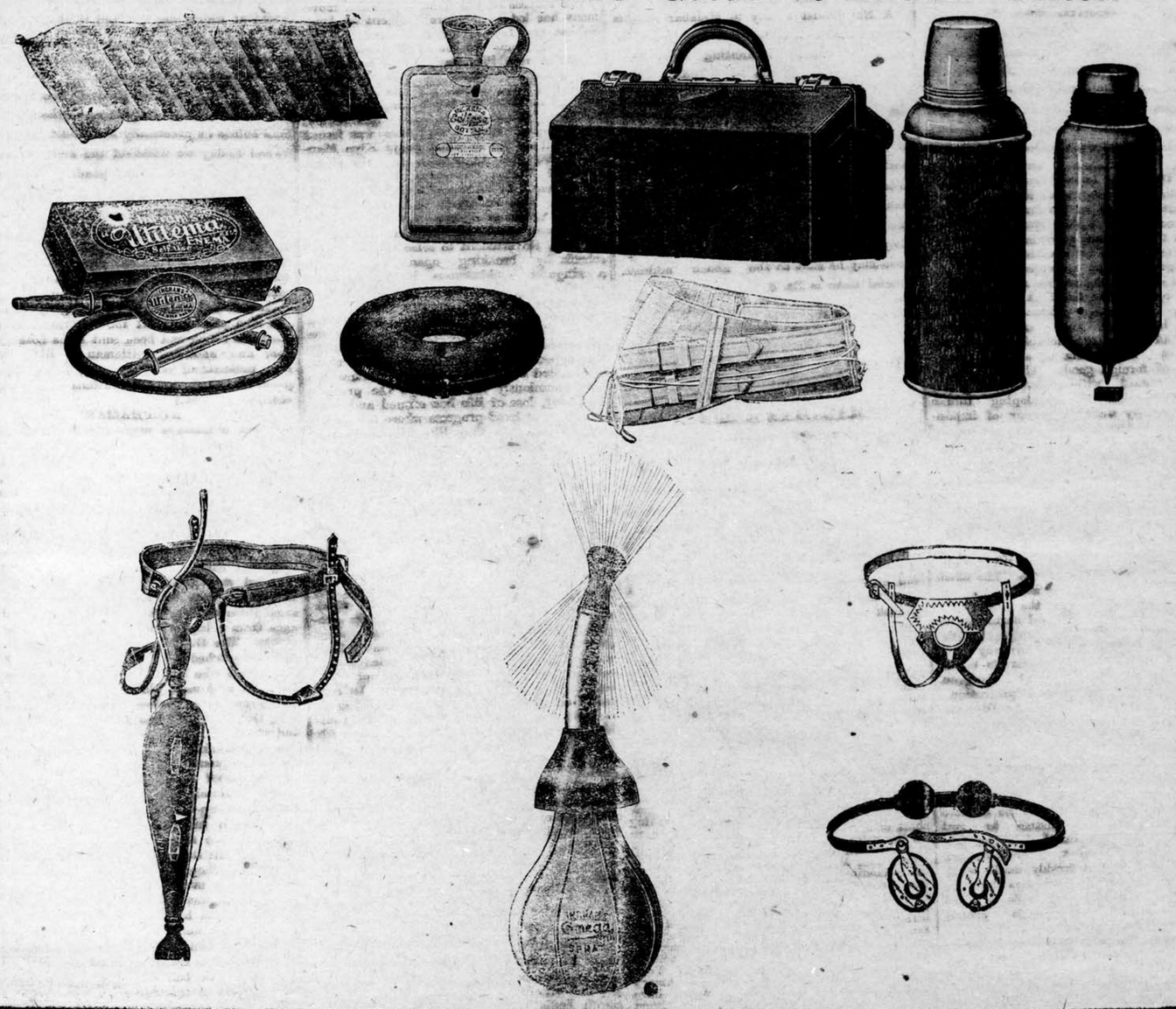


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**Finger Stalls, Miller's**
**Silk Stockings**
**Knee Caps**
**Suspensory Bandages assorted, &c. &c.**

# N. POWELL & COMPANY, Lamington Road, BOMBAY.


## BOMBAY MARKETS.

(Continued from page 6.

and the same under well-known numbers would only fetch Rs. 10. Gold End Mulls as well as Sacharilla Heading Mulls have declined in value by six annas per piece. Tape bordered Nainsooks in 38 inches by 22 yards have shown a reduction of eight to twelve annas. Current quotations are only nominal, as fair reduction could be had if business could be placed.

The Manchester market has been irregular and the quotations from different makers vary according to their engagements. Manufacturers are anxious to receive orders to keep their looms going, but in the absence of any initiative from the dealers, the shippers as well as the importing firms are not inclined to book business on their own account, specially in view of the uncertainty regarding the future outlook.

STOCK OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.

The list issued by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce indicates a stock of 23,732 bales and 35,852 cases of cotton piece-goods as on 30th November last, which shows decrease of 1,264 bales and 1,541 cases compared with the figures of the previous month. The stocks of Cotton Twist and Yarns on the 30th November last stands at 9,357 packages, which shows an increase of 1,388 packages as compared with the previous month. The approximate total deliveries during November last have been 14,908 packages of cotton piece-goods and 9,566 packages of yarns. The imports during November 1921 of cotton piece-goods have been 12,103 packages and of cotton twist and yarns 10,954 packages including those from Japan.

The quotations for the leading shops of Greys and Whites are as under :—

**GREY SHIRTINGS—**

| | Ins. Yds. | Rs. | as. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ralli's Part No. 2000 | 39×37½/8 | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| " 10 0 0 | 45× " | 18 | 8 | 0 |
| " No. 33000 | 45× " | 17 | 8 | 0 |
| " 2300 | 37× " | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| Graham's No. 2780 | 39× " | 15 | 8 | 0 |
| " Yellow Horse | 43×39 | | | |
| " No. 2310 | 44×38½ | | | |
| Dewhurst's BBB | 38×38½ | 23 | 8 | 0 |
| " BB | 39×38 1/2 | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| " Rupee No. 5 | 38×39½ | | | |
| Bates' No. 12538 | 41×37½/8 | | | |
| Bombay Co.'s No. 2580 | 44×38 | | | |
| " No. 1500 | 39×37½/38 | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| " No. 5600 | 38×37½/38 | | | |
| Ritchie's No. 510 | 39×37½/38 | | | |
| " " 4467 | 41× | | | |
| " " 1566 | 33×37/37½ | | | |
| Forbes " 651 | 38×37½/38 | | | |
| Lyon's Shanker | 39× " | | | |

**GREY DRILLS—**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pepperell's Dragon | 29×40 | 22 | 12 | 0 |
| Ralli's Mufid No. 425 | 26×40½ | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Mitaul's Elephant | 29×40 | 21 | 0 | 0 |

**GREY JACONETS**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ralli's No. 18 | 45×22 | 10 | 8 | 0 |
| " " 18 | 40×22 | | | |
| " " 138 | 40×22 | 8 | 4 | 0 |
| " " 686 | 44×22 | 10 | 4 | 0 |

**WHITE SHIRTINGS—**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Liepman's No. 1500 | 32×42 | 28 | 0 | 0 |
| H.B.T.C. 40000 | 36×40 | 32 | 4 | 0 |
| Ralli's No. 9889 | 33×40 | 28 | 0 | 0 |
| Forbes' K.B. 100 | 33×40 | | | |
| " 151 | 33×40 | 22 | 8 | 0 |

**WHITE MULLS—**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ralli's No. 6 | 41×19 | | | |
| " No. 60 | 46×19 | | | |
| " No 600 | 51×19 | 12 | 12 | 0 |
| " No. 6000 | 56×19 | | | |
| " No. 88 | 58×20 | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| " No. 1270 | 27×18 | 4 | 12 | 0 |
| " No. 818 | 39×25 | 10 | 8 | 0 |
| " No. 1440 | 36×30 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| " No. 5352 | 42×20 | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| " No. 2755 | 42×22 | 15 | 8 | |
| " No. 1703 | 52×20 | 22 | 10 | |
| Ritchie's No. 1260 | 27×18 | 4 | 12 | 0 |
| " No. 119 | 37×18 | 5 | 8 | 0 |
| " No. 229 | 42×18 | 6 | 8 | 0 |
| " No. 33 | 47×18 | 7 | 8 | 0 |
| " 1K/4K 38",43",48", | 53" 18 | 8 | 14 | 0 |
| " No. 95 | 58×20 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| " " 66999 | 40×18 | | | |
| " " 86999 | " | | | |
| " No. 775 | 40×18 | | | |
| " No. 875 | 42×18 | | | |
| " No. 975 | 50×18 | | | |
| " No. 615 | " | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Graham's "Baloon" | 58×20 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| " No. 142 | 34×18 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| " No. 850 | 36×18 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Greaves No. 5060 | 27×18 | 4 | 10 | 0 |
| **WHITE NAINSOOKS—** | | | | |
| Ralli's No. 7070/9090 | 27×18 | 5 | 4 | 0 |
| " Nos. 61/81 | " | 5 | 2 | 0 |
| " No. 1900 | " | 4 | 8 | 0 |
| " Nos. 39620 T.B. | 36×22 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Graham's Nos. 88/8888 | 28×18 | | | |
| " 95950/97970 | | | | |
| " Saraswati | 33×18 | 10 | 4 | 0 |
| " "Tipoo W/WWW | 34×18 | 6 | 8 | 0 |
| " No. 50000 | " | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| " Nos. 33340/33350/33360 | " | 7 | 8 | 0 |
| Lyon's Nos. 4545/6556/6767 | 26×18 | 4 | 10 | 0 |
| Greaves Nos. 80000/50000 | | | | |
| " No. 8000 T.B | 38×22 | 7 | 12 | 0 |
| Ritchie's Nos. 3500/4510/3520 | 26×18 | 4 | 10 | 0 |
| S. W. & Co's Nos. 5800/5820 "Motor Car" | " | 4 | 10 | 0 |
| Bombay Co's ZZ/ZZZZ | " | 4 | 10 | 0 |

The above quotations are on bazar terms, with discount of 3½ per cent. on Grey Goods and 4 per cent. on White Goods.

### BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

3-30 Bombay, Jan. 6th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank Telegraphic | 1-3 27/32 |
| Bank Demand | 1-3 7/8 |
| Doc. Acceptance 3m/s | 1-4 1/4 |
| Fcs. Demand | 345 |
| American Dollars | 364 |
| Hongkong Dollars | 200 |
| Shanghai | 277 |
| Japan | 172 |
| Singapore | 175 |

Market—Steady.

### WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bomba wheat and seeds delivery Quotations 6 p. m. Jan. 6th.

| Ready | Bazar Rates. Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 | 72 | 0 | 0 |
| Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30 | 75 | 0 | 0 |
| Wheat, Karachi Bengla | 85 | 0 | 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Delhi | 9 | 12 | 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore | 9 | 12 | 0 |
| Rapzseed, Yellow Cawnpore | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Bold | 11 | 8 | 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Thin | 10 | 12 | 0 |
| Teelseed, White 85-15 | 72 | 0 | 0 |
| Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 | 70 | 0 | 0 |
| Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 | 68 | 0 | 0 |
| Teelseed Black | 62 | 0 | 0 |
| Poppyseed, White | 73 | 8 | 0 |
| Groundnuts | 63 | 0 | 0 |
| Jawa | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Mowraseed | 52 | 0 | 0 |
| Castorseeds | 48 | 0 | 0 |
| **Forward** | | | |
| Wheat April-May | 9 | 5 | 6 |
| Linseed May | 13 | 7 | 0 |
| Cotton Seeds Bombay | 5 | 2 | 0 |

| Ready. Rail Delivery. | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat White Delhi 70-30 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Wheat Karachi Bangla | 11 | 8 | 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Delhi | 10 | 11 | 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore | 10 | 11 | 0 |
| Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore. | 11 | 8 | 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Bold | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Thin | 11 | 4 | 0 |
| Tee seed, White 85-12 | 14 | 4 | 0 |
| Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 | 13 | 12 | 0 |
| Tee seed, Black | | | |
| Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 | | | |
| Poppyseed, White | 14 | 8 | 0 |
| Groundnuts | | | |
| Jawa | 8 | 8 | 0 |
| Mowraseed | | | |
| Castorseeds | 9 | 12 | 0 |
| Cotton Seeds Ready | 37 | 0 | 0 |

### SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

We have to report a very quiet market during the week with small demand and easier advices from Karachi and Calcutta and prices for ready sugars have been reduced by four annas per cwt all round. Karachi and Calcutta markets remain quieter with heavy arrivals and no business doing. The prices in both the markets are nearly two rupees lower than Bombay.

Java market keeps firm owing to speculators covering and business doing at 12.75 Gilders F. O. B.

Mauritius remain quiet with free sellers at 18s. 3d. or Rs. 13-12-0 C I F Bombay. Three steamers are expected to arrive in Bom with 220,000 bags during this month.

The following are the bazar rates and stocks :—

T M O Rs. 13-4-0 equals 18s 9d F B Harbour stocks 100,000 bags.

Brown Rs. 17 equals 16s F B Harbour stocks 5,000 bags.

Belgian Rs. 19-4-0 F B Harbour stocks 15,000 bags.

Mauritius Rs. 19 2-0 F B Harbour stocks 65,000 bags.

Arrivals :—

S S Colaba with 11,000 bags Belgian Sugar.
S S Hatkola with 37,354 bags Java Sugar.

### COLOUR-MARKET.

The market has some fair activity in Alizarine 20 per cent. and some of the Directs. Congo-Red had some good demand from the mofussil. The local Dyeing houses are reported to have mande good purchase from the market. The tone is steady and there are some chances of the market resuming some good tone; as there was practically very poor demand in the last month. Indenting business is not very good. The arrival of the goods is regular.

Quotations :—
Alzarine 20 per cent. Rs. 140-150 per cwt.
Congo-Red, Rs. 2-8-0 to 3-4-0 per lb.
Magneta Crystals, Rs. 13-14 per lb.
Victoria Blue, Rs. 7-8 per lb.
Metanil Yellow, Rs. 2-3 per lb.
Direct Green Con. Rs. 6 per lb.
Sulpher Black, Rs. 2 to 2-6-0 per lb.

### MILL STORES MARKET.

Jan. 6.

The market was abnormally dull for the last whole month and no lively enquiry was witnessed in any of the important commodities Healds, Bandings, Ropes and Leather sundries were very quiet, and in general there is a great trade depression. The local mills were also quiet and resumption of demand has taken place though the new-year has gone. It is however, anticipated that a small demand will be evidenced in Healds and Reeds, though there are no chances of any appreciable improvement in the bazar rate.

Cotton healds are quoted at Rs. 3, and the forward indenting rate has been rather firm at 39d. c.i.f. Bombay. Reeds are above 5d. per 100 dents. Oldham Bandings are arriving in large lots shortly and the bazar rate at present is Rs. 1-8-0 per lb. Lambeth ropes have gone to Rs. 2-3 per lb.

There is absolutely no demand in Japanese wooden sundries including bobbins of all sorts. Ring rabbeth are steady at Rs. 13; Conical pirn have no inquiry and the rate can not be definitely said owing to absence of transaction. Slubbings and Rowings are fluctuating at Rs. 43 and 35 respectively.

The quotations are as under :—
Healds, Rs. 3-1-0; Reeds, Rs. 0-5-0; Roller cloth K16oz., Rs. 11-6-0; Roller cloth K-18oz. Rs. 12; Siying flannel 66; Rs. 6-4; Bandings, Rs. 1-8; Lambeth Ropes, Rs. 2-4; Cylinder and Doffer Fillets, Rs. 1-5-0; Elastic Healds, Rs. 30;

### CHEMICAL MARKETS.

January 6.

Salts are quiet. Aniline salt had shown some upward move, but again a lull is witnessed and the prices have been arrested at Rs. 0-12-6 per lb. in sympathy with Aniline salt, Antimony salt too has kept steady at Rs. 1-2-0 per lb. Epsom salt German had no further move after Rs. 8 per cwt. Sodium sulphide U. A. kept largely in demand but the price has been steady at Rs 25 per cwt. Japanese is quoted at Rs. 20; Zinc chloride diminished in demand. Bichromate of soda and Bichromate of potash appear to have made a rapid advance in prices. Scarcity is increasing in general, German quotations are getting higher and the demand here is becoming more acute. Consequently, the prices are taking a merry and upward climb. Acids have nothing important to be reported. Bleaching powder is very dull and the local rate is Rs. 20 for German. Caustic soda 98 per cent is rather steady at Rs. 32.

Farina Dutch is quoted at £28-10 C. I. F. Bombay. Japanese is quoted at Rs. 22 per cwt. Sago changed hands at Rs. 13-8 per cwt. Maize starch is silent and no important transactions are struck. The rate ruling is nearly Rs. 20.

The quotations are as under :—
Aniline Salt, Rs. 0-12-6; Antimony Salt, Rs. 1-3-0; Epom Salt, Rs. 8-0-0; Glanber Salt, Rs. 5-8-8-0; Bichr of Soda, Rs. 55-0-0; Bichromate Potash, Rs. 68-0-0; Zinc Chloride, Rs. 22-0-0; Bleaching Powder, Rs. 20-0-0; Caustic Soda, Rs. 32-0-0; Farina Jap, Rs. 22-0-0; Brown Sugar lead, Rs. 36-0-0; Sago, Rs. 13-8-0.

### STOCKS AND DELIVERIES OF PIECE-GOODS & YARNS.

| Description | A Stock on 31st Oct. 1921. | B* Imports during Nov. 1921. | C Stock on 30th Nov. 1921. | D Approximate total Deliveries during Nov. 1921. | E Increase or Decrease of Stock as compared with previous month. | Corresponding Stocks on 30th Nov. 1920 | 1919 | 1918 | 1917. | 1916. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1) Cotton Piece-goods — Bales. | 24,096 | 8,724 | 23,732 | 9,938 | —1,264 | 36,859 | 27,678 | 51,512 | 30,707 | 24,625 |
| 2) Cotton Piece-goods — Cases. | 37,393 | 3,379 | 35,852 | 4,920 | —1,541 | 36,008 | 8,575 | 9,469 | 28,494 | 29,289 |
| (3) Silk and Woollen Piece-Goods — Bales. | 1,350 | 78 | 1,297 | 131 | —53 | 1,303 | 829 | 1,247 | 1,178 | 420 |
| (4) Silk and Woollen Piece-goods — Cases. | 3,754 | 618 | 3,632 | 737 | —121 | 2,695 | 851 | 1,248 | 1,585 | 1,055 |
| (5) Cotton Twist and Yarns — Packages. | 7,969 | 10,954 | 9,357 | 9,566 | +1,388 | 10,138 | 2,661 | 13,899 | 3,338 | 6,967 |
| (6) Silk and Woollen Twist and Yarns — Packages. | 1,561 | 926 | 1,426 | 1,061 | —135 | 2,877 | 2,487 | 4,559 | 2,010 | 3,446 |
| (7) Copper—Braziers — Tons. | 1,167 | 179 | 1,041 | 305 | —126 | 2,218 | 28 | 469 | 949 | 2,199 |
| (8) Yellow Metal—Braziers — Tons. | 1,051 | 712 | 1,197 | 566 | +146 | 2,170 | 146 | 331 | 204 | 664 |

N. B.—Approximate Totel Deliveries (Column D) are arrived at by adding Column A and Column B and deducting therefrom Column C. It should be noted, however, that the figures in Column B are obtained from the Bills of Entry and that the goods which they represent may not have been actually received in the Docks during the month named. The total Delivery Figures, therefore, while working out correctly in the long run can only be considered as approximate in regard to each particular month.

There was a meeting of the Executive Council at Viceregal Lodge, Delhi, on the morning of the 4th instant. (A.P.).


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**Standard Petrol Lighting Set.**

300 Watts. 9 Amp.

30 Lights of 10/16 C. P.

**Price Rs. 1,000.**

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AND

**ELECTRICAL ACCESSORIES.**

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BOMBAY

*Telegram* : Sulphur. *Telephone* : 3059. 3417.


### SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

**High Waters.**

| Day of Week. | Day of Month. | Bombay Mean Time. | Depth on Still. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thu. | 12th Jan. | h. m. m 9 51 10 58a | ft. in. 26 10 29 4 |

**Low Waters.**

| Day of Week | Day of Month. | Bombay Mean Time. | Depth on Still. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thu. | 12th Jan. | h. m. m 4 11 4 6a | ft. in. 13 0 14 [illegible] |

WHY SUFFER FROM MALARIA ?
There is now no reason why any person should suffer or die from MALARIA INFLUENZA or any type of FEVERS.
Hundreds of people willingly testify that
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FRENCH REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION
An excellent preparation giving astonishing results in the Organic Wasting Diseases such as :—PULMONARY PHTHISIS, every form of TUBERCULOSIS, COUGHS COLDS, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT, Etc. and all kinds of Wasting Diseases,
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CERTAIN REMEDY FOR NEURASTHENIA
(Speedy cure for—) Nervous and Functional Debility, Physical Exhaustion, Anæmia, Loss of Memory, brain Fag, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Vigor Neuralgia, Headache Muscular and Local Weakness, Palpitation, Neurasthenia, Premature Decay, Sleeplessness and all other Nervous Complaints.
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## THE PRINCE'S VISIT.

### PREPARING A FOVOURABLE ATMOSPHERE.

The "Hindu" writes:—

The visit of the Prince it was fondly hoped by some, would bring in its train peace and contentment to the people of India but it is regrettable as observed by Pundit Hridayanath Kunzru, that the visit should have roused bitter passions and caused in some places, riot and bloodshed. Strange are the ways of the Pro-Consul of the "land of white Elephants." Nationalist leaders are cast into prison under one section or another of the I. P. C., and under the Defence of India Rules 32 Indians and 16 Burmans have been ordered to leave Rangoon within 24 hours and not to return to Rangoon until January 12th. We are informed by our Rangoon correspondent that it is notified that representations made by Executive members of bodies that have resolved on a campaign of Non-Cooperation or boycott will not be taken notice of by the Government. Another order is still more interesting. It is stated that nationalist papers will be removed from the list of papers receiving the "patronage of government advertisements" and even notices and communiques are not to be sent to them. With the arrest and deportation of nationalist leaders, the gagging of the Press and the comprehensive notifications of the District Magistrate and the Commissioner of Police, Rangoon, an atmosphere favourable for the fitting reception of the Prince of Wales is said to have been created in Rangoon and the future course of events is watched with wide interest..

## MR. H. G. WELLS ON INDIA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was interested to read a report of Mr. H. G. Wells' observations on India. I do not know if the summary given by you correctly depicts Mr. Wells' intellectual conception of Imperialism but if it does then Mr. Wells must have considerably changed his opinion as far as India is concerned—a fact which is difficult of belief. It might interest your readers to know that when I invited Mr. Wells to give me his opinion regarding Indian Political Status in 1918, he wrote to me as follows:—

"Dear Mr. Chaman Lall,

Every country I think should be ruled by people of its own race and culture, the countries of India included. And every should be subordinate to a *World League of Nations*. See" The New Machiavelli, Bk. iii, ch. ii 5 and "In the Fourth Year."

Yours Sincerely,
(Sd.) H. G. WELLS.

I find from a fuller report of the recent statement made by Mr. Wells that he says:—

"India is far less able to play an effective and genuine part as a member of the Association of Nations even than China," the reason being the lack of Democratic institutions. But he adds:—

"Those possessions of other people's lands and lives have played their part in the world's development. They have become tyrannies and exasperations and tawdry grounds for rivalry. A real Association of Nations can have no place for possessions and mandates or subject people within its scheme".

I do not think Mr. Wells has taken any contradictory position. The present League of Nations is a League of Victors. It is not a League of the peoples of the World. India as a subject nation can play no "genuine and effective" part in it. Only in a real Association of Nations can India enter as a free nation and be able to play her part. The movement for India's freedom has an international aspect. Now is the time to emphasise that aspect. I hope the resolution passed by the Working Committee at Bombay regarding foreign countries, will be followed up. Why not a "League of Subject Nations" as a beginning?—Yours, etc.

D. CHAMAN LALL.

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(Estd. 1844, Third Series 1921.)
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## VICISSITUDES OF POLITICS.

### A COMEDY-CUM-TRAGEDY!

Lala Hari Kishen Lal was once a prisoner at the dock, and Sirdar Mahatab Singh Bahadur was the Government pleader that was the chosen instrument of Government to bring him to justice. The Lala was sentenced to transportation for life, and his property was ordered to be confiscated. The Lala went to jail in sorrow and the Sirdar went on with his prosecutions merrily. Later the Lala was released and the Sirdar was of course free. They both entered the Punjab Legislative Council. The Lala became the Minister and the Sirdar became the Deputy President. Now the Lala continues to be the minister and the Sirdar is a prisoner convicted under the Seditious Meetings Act. Here are three positions. At first they were accused and acuser, later they were quits in the Council, finally they are minister and prisoner. What a comedy! What a tragedy! Such are the vicissitudes of politics and politicians. Now they are 'king' and now they are 'clay.' Here is an object lesson to the people. People are apt to fly away with the notion that the man now treated as a rebel may, for ever be treated as a rebel. Would the world be surprised if one of these days Sirdar Mahtab Singh should be a minister in the Swaraj of India's liking?—Janmabhumi.

## MR. BAPTISTA AND MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The general election is drawing near. We regret to see Mr. Joseph Baptista is not one of the candidates. He did useful and unselfish work in the Corporation as a representative of the E Ward for many years past. The Byculla Ward would be glad to see him in the Corporation. If this be so, it is our duty to return him in forthcoming elections whether he offers himself or not. It is our duty to return him even against his will. We have no doubt that Mr. Baptista will be the last man to decline to work with his usual industry and energy if he is elected. We, therefore, request all voters who are willing to vote for him to reserve their votes for that purpose and to be good enough to communicate with us without delay. We are doing this for the benefit of the City irrespective of the wishes of Mr. Baptista, and we think that we should have the support of every intelligent voter in "E" Ward.—Yours, etc.

P. R. MAZAGONWALA,
JOHN MATHEW PEREIRA,
SHANKAR SAYRUNA PERSHA,
V. K. PUPALA.

2, Dean Lane, Fort,
Bombay, Jan. 5.

## JHARIA STRIKE SETTLED.

(From a Correspondent.)

JHARIA, Jan. 5.

The Jharia strike matter is settled. Men resumed work yesterday. Dhanbad people resumed work to-day at 14 hours when Mr. G. K. Gadgil, who returned from Gaya, made the strikers understand about the telegram from Swami Darshanand in which the Swamiji had requested Sjt. G. K. Gadgil to ask the men to resume work. After this the men cheerfully obeyed the orders of their Union, and accompanied by Sjt. Gadgil went to the Loco-Foreman and resumed duty.

Wires have been sent to Gaya and Gomoh requesting the strikers to resume work. Most probably they will resume work by to-morrow morning.

Thus ended the strike after 7 days.

GOSPEL OF GANDHI
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Every Indian ought to buy and read.
Price Rs. 2-12-0
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*Apply:—*
MANAGER,
MADRAS REVIEW OFFICE,
1, Thambu Chetty Street,
G. T. MADRAS.

## MOPLAH TRAIN TRAGEDY

### MR. MONTAGU EXPRESSES HORROR.

A White Paper (Cmd. 1552) was issued on the 14th December last by the India Office dealing with the Moplah train tragedy. The Secretary of State expressed his horror at the incident in a cablegram which he sent to India on November 22. He wired:

I am shocked at the terrible consequences of what seems, in absence of explanation, to be culpable negligence. I trust that investigation will be urgently dealt with by the local Government, and that if the facts are as stated no time will be lost by the Government of India in expressing its views publicly. This incident is peculiarly untoward, in view of the fact that the suppression of the disturbances in Malabar has been in general so well conducted.

The Viceroy replied three days after as follows:

"We think that, until further information as to the facts is received from the local Government, no public expression of our views is possible." Another telegram from the Viceroy dated November 27, dealt with the alleged mangled condition of some of the bodies, and went on: It has been ascertained from local Government that this statement is absolutely untrue. All medical officers who saw prisoners and corpses on arrival at Podanur agree that, with the exception of few slight scratches, there were no external marks of violence.

## NEW CITY CIVIL COURT.

### QUESTION OF LOCATION.

Mr. Sorab B. Dadyburjor, Hon. Secretary, Bombay Vakils Association. Submitted the following representation on behalf of the Association to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay Judicial Department, Bombay on December 21st:—

"Sir,—On behalf of the Bombay Vakil's Association I have the honour to submit the following representation regarding the location of the proposed City Civil Court in Bombay, for consideration by H. E. the Governor-in-Council.

My Association had on a former occasion addressed Government about the desirability of establishing a City Civil Court in Bombay. The object of such a Court would be to give relief to poor litigants, who would not go to the High Court, on account of its expensive machinery. As observed by this Association on a prior occasion, the present system of obtaining justice in the High Court, with respect to litigants of limited means, is both costly and dilatory and that in the best interests of the public, some means should be devised whereby the humbblest subject of the Crown who has a grievance to redress, or an unjust claim to defend, might do so without his incurring the risk of being a ruined man for life, on account of the heavy costs of litigation.

My Association notes with satisfaction that Government has now decided to establish a City Civil Court in Bombay. In this connection my Association respectfully suggests that such a Court when established, should be located in such a place as to be easily accessible to the great majority of the commercial public, who would have to resort to it, perferably in the present Presidency Small Cause Court Building where sufficient accommodation is available or in a Government Building situated nearby. It is admitted that the present location of where sufficient accommodation is available in a Government Building situated nearly. It is admitted that the present location of the Presidency Small Cause Court, is exceedingly convenient to the great majority of the litigating public. It is near the heart of the great native centres of commercial activity and is also not far removed from the business houses located in the Fort. In view of this great convenience as also on the ground of saving of public expenditure, it would be highly desirable, to locate this new Court in the present Presidency Small Cause Court promises. Such an arrangement would also greatly reduce the creation of any very large new establishment for that Court, as the existing establishment of the Small Cause Court might utilised, with some addition to the staff, for the New City Civil Court.

My Association trust that H. E. the Governor-in-Council will consider this suggestion favourably, in view of the fact that it would be a great convenience to the general public.

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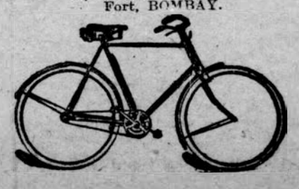

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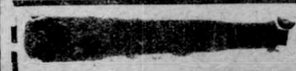
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# SAVED from the GRAVE

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unconsciously fell into evil habits which in a year and a half reduced me to a complete wreck. My friends often enquired from me the cause of my "breakdown" which for very shame I could not apprise them of, but secretly sent for medicines from all the famous physicians whose grandiloquent advertisements resounded the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July 1901, to undertake in connection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which dotted over with short breaks in the way took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put up in a *caravanserai*. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously an aged looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden treasure of shameful secrets.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pil's and other necesary medicines.

GOD TO WITNESS!

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that had made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I considered myself entirely cured, I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a vigour to my deranged nervous system that it would smack of immodesty to render its proud effects in black and white. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some of the hopeless cases and found it an infallible remedy for ALL SORTS OF NERVOUS BREAK-DOWN AND GENERAL PHYSICAL DEBILITY. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal. I advertised this medicine for those unhappy creatures who had incapacitated themselves for the healthy enjoyment of life. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and advertising operations.

Price 1 Phial of Lanlment .... Rs. 7-8
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Excluding Postal Expenses, i,e as 5,
Price 1 full box containing 1 phial of liniment and three boxes of pills. Rs. 7 including transit expenses.

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

One pill to be taken in the morning and one in the evening with fresh water or cow milk. Liniment to be applied once in 24 hours either during the day time or in the night.

The medicine is absolutely free from all Poisonous or Mercurial elements.

This peerless medicine has benefitted thousands of people in India the list of whose names alone would make a voluminous book in itself. Most of these men do not allow us to publish their full testimonials and hence cannot do so but at the same time this handbill is published only with a view to give currency to this rare medicine.

## *TESTIMONIALS.*

ALI ABDUL RAHMAN PATTAN GUJRAT.

Your medicine infused new life into dead body. Please send me one more complete box as soon as possible. I am obliged to you for your kindness.

BASHIR-UD-DIN, P. O., HALDI BARI DISTT: KUCH BEHAR.

The medicine you sent to Najam Din has done immeasurable good Send one more complete box.

NANNA MIAN CHAH RAST, DELHI.

I derived much benefit from your pills. Mine was a hopeless case altogether but by using your medicine I cannot contain my ecstacy. Send four phials of pills per V.P.P.

L. BASHI LALL, LUCKNOW.

Your medicine has benefitted me beyond hope. Please send one phial of liniment.

B. MOHAMMED SHAFI, CALCUTTA.

I sent for your medicine before this which caused me considerable benefit. Please send two more complete boxes.

DOCTOR SAID ALI SHAH, PARA CHANAR.

The patient for whom I had sent for the medicine has fully recovered. I thank you from the core of my heart for your kindness and veracity. I hope to send for the medicine for some more patients.

BAWA SARUP SINGH, E.A.C., LAHORE.

Your medicine did much good to the patient. His bodily vigour has also considerably improved. His sorrow-stricken face now beams with glow of pleasure. Without doubt your medicine is an elixir.

GHULAM QADIR KHAN, AKOLA, BERAR, S.S.

I once sent your pills and liniment and found them extremely beneficial. Send two phials of liniment per V.P.P. for the son of our village headman.

ABDUL AZIZ MERCHANT, MOUNT ROAD, DARJEELING.

In conformity with your directions the emedicine was used for 21 days which has transformed me into a hale and hearty man. If it pleases God I would try my best to secure the sale of your medicine which deserves appreciation. I thank you thousands of times.

## ONE CERTIFICATE WORTH A LAC OF RUPEES.

NAWAB SAADAT ALI KHAN, CHIEF OF THE PUNJAB, LAHORE.

A relative of mine had lost his vigour from the last six years. In addition to the various advertised medicines he had made use of many prescriptions of the specific nature but none of these remedies did him any lasting good. At last he resorted to the treatment of Sh. Ghulam Ahmed which wrought wonders The patient completely recovered in two weeks. It is indeed wonderful how such an old disease was eradicated in a couple of weeks' treatment. I accordingly certify that this medicine of magical effects deserves appreciation. It is a boon for those who stand in need of it.

(Sd.) Saadat Ali Khan.

Zubdatall Hakma Hakim Hauzic Pir Ahmad Shah, Sindhi Diploma Holder, Punjab University, Lahore, Physician to Rajas of the Punjab.

The medicine of Sh: Ghulam Ahmed of Mohalla Pir Gillanian, Lahore produces an enviable effect upon general sexual debility. No praise overestimates the wonderful effects of this medicine upon the diseases detailed above. The liniment never fails to produce the desired effect, without at the same time causing any skin eruption.

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# THE WEATHER.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

### GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 5th Jan. 1921

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. in | | 29.910 |
| Temperature of Air ... ... | degrees. | 78 7 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer ... | " | 73 2 |
| Dew Point ... ... | " | 70 9 |
| Relative humidity of Air ... | " | 0.776 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)... ... | " | 0 0 |
| Maximum temperature of Air ... | " | 87 6 |
| Minimum do do ... | " | 72,1 |
| General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight | | ESE,SSE,WNW, |
| Movement o Wind ... | miles | 93 |

## DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 6th January, 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded at Delhi and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is nearly normal or in excess. Day temperature is lowr than usual; night temperature is below normal at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded and at Mainpuri humidity is in excess. Day temperature is lower than usual; night temperature is below normal at Jhansi but above it at Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Sind and lightly clouded in Rajputana. Humidity is in excess at Mount Abu and Jacobadad. Day temperature is lower than usual at Jacobadad and Jaipur, the defect from the normal being considerable at the former station; night temperature is below the average at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Veraval and Surat and in defect at Dwarka and Bhavnagar-Para. Day temperature is below normal at Bhuj and Neemuch; night temperature is considerably below the average at Bhuj but is above it at Veraval, Surat and in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Akola reports 0.14 ins. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and at Raipur humidity is in excess. Day temperature is below normal at Jubbulpore and Raipur; night temperature is nigher than usual at Akola.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and humidity is in excess. Night temperature is higher than usual in the north of the division.

The Bombay Deccan and Huderabad.—Ahmednagar reports 0.11 ins. and Hyderabad 0.37 ins. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded and humidity is in excess Day tetmperature is below normal at Hyderabad; night temperature is higher than usual over the division.

General Remarks.—Light rain has fallen locally in the north Bombay Deccan and a few falls have occurred in south Hyderabad and the west Central Provinces. Weather is somewhat unsettled about the north-west of the Peninsula and skies are lightly or moderately clouded over the reporting area with the exception of Sind and the greater part of the Punjab.

Forecast.—A few falls of rain may again occur in the Bombay Deccan and Hyrehabad.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 5th January, 1922.

The western disturbance has given a few light falls of snow in the north-west Frontier Province and is causing heavy cloud there and in Kashmir. Light rain has fallen also at a few stations in Assam and Hyderabad.

## OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON FRI. THE 6TH OF JAN 1922

| Station. | Temp. in Shade Maximum of past 24 hours. | Temp. in Shade Minimum past 24 hours. | Humidity 8 hrs. | Rainfall Past 24 hours. | Rainfall Total 1st November to date | Rainfall Nov. to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PERSIAN GULF— | | | | | | |
| Bushire | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Do. ( 4th) | 82.5 | 56.1 | 54 | — | 10.22 | +5.04 |
| Jask | 77 5 | 62.4 | 74 | — | 2.74 | +1.06 |
| Muskat | 70 7 | 67.1 | 87 | — | 1.65 | +0.69 |
| Do. ( 5th) | 80.6 | 65 1 | 81 | — | 1.65 | +0.60 |
| PUNJAB— | | | | | | |
| Multan | 68 6 | 44 5 | 37 | — | 1.88 | +1.06 |
| Rawalpindi | 68 9 | 42.5 | 56 | — | 5.89 | +4 23 |
| Lahore | 62.8 | 38.7 | 61 | — | 0.44 | —0.16 |
| Hissar | 70.5 | 38 4 | 87 | — | 0.25 | —0 51 |
| Ambala | 68 3 | 42 4 | 93 | — | 1.43 | —1 05 |
| Delhi | 67 0 | 47.2 | 97 | — | 0.13 | —0.55 |
| UNITED PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Agra | 69 4 | 45.8 | 75 | — | 0.06 | —0.44 |
| Mainpuri | 66.1 | 45 1 | 94 | — | ? | ? |
| Jhansi | 69 6 | 43.8 | 72 | — | 0 | —0.49 |
| Cawnpore | 63. | 45.5 | 89 | — | 9.16 | —0.66 |
| Allahabad | 68.6 | 41 2 | 81 | — | 0.06 | —0.66 |
| SIND AND RAJPUTANA | | | | | | |
| Jacobabad | 60.5 | 41 2 | 77 | — | 2.40 | +2.27 |
| Karachi | 71.4 | 53.2 | 65 | — | 1.80 | +.06 |
| Ajmer | 68.2 | 39.4 | 74 | — | 0.07 | —0.46 |
| Jaipur | 67.8 | 42 2 | 52 | — | 0.11 | —0.31 |
| Kotah | 70 0 | 46 6 | 59 | — | 0 | —0.71 |
| Mount Abu | 60.4 | 49.0 | 51 | — | 0.02 | 0.35 |
| GUJAR T KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL I DIA WEST— | | | | | | |
| Rhuj | 74.0 | 43.7 | 53 | — | 0 | —0.13 |
| Dwarka | 75.4 | 6.0 | 64 | — | 0 | —0 56 |
| Veraval | 85.6 | 60.5 | 28 | — | 0 | 0 6 |
| Rajkot | 77.0 | 46.8 | 41 | — | 0 | —0.15 |
| Bhavnagar Para | 78.6 | 51.9 | 36 | — | 0 | —0.27 |
| Surat | 84.2 | 57.2 | 73 | — | 0 | —0.28 |
| Ahmedabad | 78.0 | 55.5 | 42 | — | 0 | —0.18 |
| Deesa | 79.2 | 51.6 | 40 | — | 0 | —0.35 |
| Ne much | 69.1 | 47.3 | 60 | — | 0 | —0.39 |
| Indore | 74.6 | 47.6 | 52 | — | 0 | —0.69 |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES | | | | | | |
| Jubbulpore | 69.3 | 40.4 | 74 | — | 0.34 | —0 64 |
| Saugor | 70 4 | 46. | 52 | — | 0 | —1 12 |
| Hoshangabad | 73 5 | 47 2 | .. | — | 0 | —1.10 |
| Khandwa | 78.4 | 49.1 | 61 | — | 0 | —0 92 |
| Akola | 84.2 | 54.. | 50 | 0.14 | 0 | —1.20 |
| Amraoti | 8..8 | 55.4 | 57 | — | 0 | —1 26 |
| Nagpur | 7..8 | 48.4 | 69 | — | 0.56 | —0 67 |
| Chanda | 77.9 | 58.6 | 73 | — | 0.05 | —1 04 |
| Raipur | 74.3 | 51 6 | 80 | — | 0.57 | —0.13 |
| KONKAN— | | | | | | |
| Bombay | 88 9 | 72 1 | 68 | — | 0 | —2.56 |
| East aghri | 9.. 3 | 75.4 | 69 | — | 0.59 | —2.42 |
| Marmugao | 85 4 | 72 4 | 86 | — | 1.34 | +2.16 |
| Karwar | 89 4 | 73 4 | 10 | — | 1.99 | —2.94 |
| BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD— | | | | | | |
| Malegaon | 81. | 57.7 | 73 | — | 0 | —0.87 |
| Ahmednagar | 81.5 | 61.5 | 59 | 0.02 | 0.01 | —1.02 |
| Poona | 82.8 | 60.4 | 77 | 0.11 | 0.10 | —0.84 |
| Sholapur | 87.2 | 67.1 | 80 | — | 0.27 | +4.84 |
| Bijapur | 78.6 | 64 4 | 81 | — | 0.34 | +5 13 |
| Belgaum | 82.2 | 62 0 | 74 | — | 0.31 | +2 47 |
| Aurangabad | 82.4 | 60.7 | 86 | — | 0 | —1 03 |
| Nizamabad (Indur) | 80.9 | 58.6 | 84 | — | 1 19 | + .80 |
| Hyderabad | 78.8 | 65.1 | 87 | 0.37 | 0.16 | +5 55 |
| MALABAR AND CEYLON— | | | | | | |
| Bangalore | 87.5 | 75 2 | 73 | — | 1.21 | —2.16 |
| Calicut | 87.0 | 73 7 | 83 | — | 4.85 | —1.14 |
| Cochin | 89.8 | 72.9 | 75 | — | 3 93 | —4.15 |
| Colombo | 88.3 | 69.6 | 91 | 0.01 | 8.15 | —12.74 |
| MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE— | | | | | | |
| Masulipatam | 83 3 | 72.0 | 67 | — | 2.25 | —2.84 |
| Hollary | 84.1 | 63 5 | 73 | — | 4.08 | +1.84 |
| Cuddapah | 7.4 | 67.4 | 77 | — | 2.71 | —1.92 |
| Madras | 86.8 | 6.. | 74 | 0.01 | 7.01 | —16.86 |
| Karaikal | 82. | 68.6 | 84 | — | 4.68 | +1.43 |
| Coimbatore | 87 9 | 65 6 | 73 | — | 4.47 | —6.35 |
| Trichinopoly | 87.1 | 70 6 | 79 | — | 4 65 | —3.62 |
| Negapatam | 83.8 | 76 3 | 90 | — | 6.62 | 21.35 |


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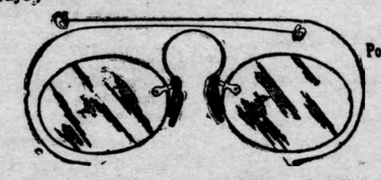

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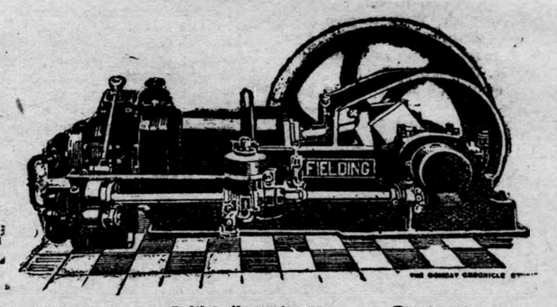


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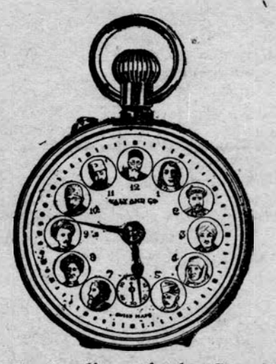

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Lala Lajpatrai,
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Dr. Rabindranath Tagore,
Dr. Subramania Aiyar,
Mahatma Gandhiji,
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Yours Sincerely,
A. APPADU PANTULU,
Dewan of Kurupam,
Vizagapatam District.

NOTE.—Testimonials are sent free. FULL amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected. This is the best time for taking the specific.

(6)

# TOKYO LETTER

## JAPAN'S REGENT.

### CHINA--APPLE OF DISCORD.

### HER CLAIMS AT WASHINGTON.

TOKYO, Dec. 1.

"It is hereby declared that in consideration of our inability to conduct in person the affairs of state owing to our long continued indisposition, the Imperial Crown Prince Hirohito has this day, after due deliberation of the Imperial Family Council and the Privy Council, been constituted Regent."

By virtue of the above Imperial Rescript bearing the sign manual of the Emperor, and the signatures of the Regent, the Minister of the Imperial Household and the Prime Minister, Crown Prince Hirohito is now "Sessho Shinno" or the Prince Regent of Japan.

Owing to the protracted illness of His Majesty the Emperor who according to an official bulletin issued after the Rescript nominating the Crown Prince to be Regent, has developed symptoms indicating that his mental faculties were becoming feeble thus bringing about a gradual impairment of his powers of memory, judgment and reasoning, Prince Hirohito has been representing his Imperial father at all court functions for the last few months. Statements made by court physicians that there is little hope that His Majesty will ever be able to resume active rule again though his condition is not such as to give cause for an immediate alarm, has brought the appointment of the Crown Prince to the Regency in accordance with the provisions of the Imperial Household Law, which clearly lays down that the Crown Prince after having attained His Majority can be nominated to the Regency with the approval of the Imperial Family Council and the Privy Council in case the Emperor is unable to attend the affairs of state on account of prolonged illness.

The Japanese press though expressing heartfelt regret at the long-continued illness of His Majesty the Emperor, hails with unadulterated joy and delight the assumption of the Regency by the Crown Price. His imposing personality, excellent health and great popularity among the younger generation, combined with the immeasurable benefits of practical education he received during his trip abroad will go a long way in endearing him to his subjects as well as help him in the administration and government of the country. The Tokyo "Nichi Nichi" believes that the nomination of the Prince Regent will usher in a new era of progress and says, "We feel as if we have emerged from the darkness which has hitherto surrounded us on all sides and now stand at the foot of the ladder leading to light and glory.....The appointment of Regent has always ushered in a new epoch of enlightenment and advancement in the history of Japan in the past and we trust that the fortunes of the Empire will be all the more developed under the Regency of the Crown Prince."

Prince Kanin who accompanied the Crown Prince to Europe and is reputed to be an able and popular member of the Imperial Family has received the Emperor's command to assume the duties of Chief Adviser to the Prince Regent while Count Chinad ex-ambassador to the Court of St. James and the head of His Highnesse's suit on the European tour has been appointed Steward and Adviser on International politics.

The Prince Regent after having paid his homage at the Imperial Palace Shrines has issued a proclamation through Premier Viscount Takahashi, calling upon the people of Japan to help him in the discharge of his new duties, inspite of his youth and lack of proper experience.

### CHINA AT THE CONFERENCE.

Poor China, once the mightiest empire in the East, is now begging favours, at the hands of her foreign exploiters. ... chief in her own house, she is tied hand and foot and lies at the mercy of intruders on her soil. The eyes of the greedy powers of the world are rivetted upon her and but for their mutual jealousies she would have long ago been denuded of her so-called nominal independence as a sovereign nation. A set of demands presented by her to the Washington Conference summarizing her stand with regard to the settlement of the Far Eastern questions, once more reminds us of the humiliating hebotage of her people. The following 10 points which are popularly supposed to have received the "moral support" of the American delegation were presented to the Conference by her Chief delegate Dr. Alfred Sze:

(1) Observance by the Powers of the territorial integrity and the protection of the administrative independence of China.

(2) Enforcement of the Open Door throughout China.

(3) The Powers agree not to conclude treaties directly affecting China.

(4) All special concessions and rights in China to be declared void and then recognized and reconciled.

(5) As soon as possible the removal of limitations on China's freedom.

(6) A reasonable term of duration to be attached to China's present unlimited commitments.

(7) Interpretation in favour of China of special privileges issued.

(8) China's neutral rights to be respected in future wars.

(9) Provisions for the peaceful settlement of international, Pacific and Far Eastern disputes.

(10 Provisions for future conferences to determine Pacific and Far Easter policies.

The statesmanlike document containing the above demands when presented to the Conference is reported to have caused a great flurry among the delegates assembled, who had never expected that the Chinese were so dennitely prepared or that they intended to throw the bombshell at such an opportune moment. It is reported that something like a panic was noticeable in the ranks of the Japanese delegation who felt very nervous when a united sympathy and friendship for China and her proposals was expressed on all sides, although the Japanese knew that those expressions of sympathy and good will were more or less a part of the lip service which the European and American delegates were charged with by their respective Governments to curry favour with the Chinese. Admiral Baron Kato on behalf of Japan has announced the acceptance of the Chinese proposals as the "basis of discussion in committee." None of the powers including Japan are willing to surrender the concessions and privileges they have wrested from China's unscrupulous rulers in the past. The Japanese delegates, according to a Kokusai message from Washington, have declared, that Japan is ready to admit her faults but they believed that discussions of matters that had passed into history would prove useless and probably create bad feeling. They point out that such an examination would logically include the conditions of the British occupancy of Hongkong and the French occupancy of Indo-China, as well as the Yangtze Valley and the province of Yunan respectively. Japan does not intend to raise the question of the British occupancy of Chinese territory, and apparently does not expect that other countries will question her right to her leased territory in Manchuria, acquired by her as the result of her war with Russia.

The British delegates would not even like to hear a word about Hongkong as they call it British territory, pure and simple, while the French insist that Indo-China belongs to Annam and China has nothing to do with it. The Japanese policy of aggression in China has always received the tacit approval of Great Britain and vice versa. Even now the Japanese are depending upon the active support of Britain for proclaiming a protectorate over Manchuria and Mangolia, in return giving England a free hand in Tibet. Thus China deprived of a large part of her own territory will consist of 18 provinces, south of the Great Wall, excluding Tibet.

A resolution submitted by Mr. Elihoo Root, the American delegate, has been unanimously adopted by the Far Eastern Committee of the Pacific Conference which provided for (1) the recognition of the sovereignty and independence of China; (2) for giving China the fullest opportunity to develop and maintain a stable Government; (3) for giving equality of opportunity to all nations in the Chinese market, and (4) for self denial on the part of all the Powers as far as taking advantage of the Powers as far as taking advantage of the prevailing conditions in China is concerned. The Far Eastern Committee has also passed a resolution in favour of the relinquishment of the Foreign extra territorial rights in China providing that the Foreign Courts will be withdrawn if the International Commission which will study the Chinese laws and court practices finds her judicial system adequate to protect the rights of the foreigners. Another resolution by the same committee proposing the abolition of foreign post offices in Chinese territory on or after January 1, 1923, is also reported to have been unanimously passed. While a discussion on many other problems concerning China is going on, it is a foregone conclusion that the capitalist powers of the world will never loosen their holds on her financial and economic resources so long as she is not powerful enough to set her own house in order and drive out the intruders from her domains.

### THE 70 PER CENT. RATIO.

Japan and America are still at odds on the reduction of naval armaments. The Japanese are not content with the 60 per cent. ratio allotted to them and have presented counter proposals for being allowed to retain a navy of a ratio of 70 per cent. to the strength of the United States. The Japanese contend that the proper calculation of the Hughe's proposals would make the ratios for Britain, the United States and Japan 11,11,7, and that the ten-ten-six proposal is unfair to Japan. The Jiji Shimpo has published tables showing that the present relative strength of the Japanese navy to the American is something between 80 and 90 per cent. Under the circumstances, the acceptance of a 60 per cent. ratio would for ever relegate the Japanese navy to a place of inferiority and is quite inadequate for the defence and national security of the Empire. The Cabinet and the Diplomatic Advisory Council though supporting Admiral Kato for a 70 per cent. ratio are now disposed to accept a slight alteration in the original American proposals thus giving Japan the advantage of a little more than 60 per cent. The Washington Correspondent of the Jiji Shimpo, the most well informed paper on naval affairs, in the course of a cablegram says,

"Although Admiral Baron Kato has not yet definitely abandoned the theory that the defensive needs of Japan must determine the ratio of naval strength to be accepted, it is understood that he has decided to accept the Hughes tonnage tables as a basis for an agreement. . . . . However, Admiral Kato intends to bring about a thorough discussion of the meaning of 'existing strength' and will stand for the Japanese calculation on the basis of completed ships only, which would give 70 per cent., excluding all ships under construction, which the Americans insist on including."

The impression is gaining ground in some quarters that the Japanese contentions are crystallizing to a point where Britain and America may present a united front to the modifications proposed by Japan. On this point the Jiji Correspondent wires that, "Admiral Kato as a result of his negotiations with Mr. Hughes and Mr. Balfour, is firmly convinced that to push a national security formula would result in bringing together the latter two statesmen strongly against Japan, much to Japan's disadvantage in the other phases of the conference. From the standpoint of larger political considerations, the Admiral seems to have come to the conclusion that it is necessary to abandon his former position and make efforts to obtain the best settlement possible of the tonnage ratio question on the basis of the American tonnage calculations, obtaining what increases may be possible with the Hughes proposals as a starting point."

The success of the Pacific Conference will be a hard blow to the Kawasaki and the Mitsubishi Shipyards, as both the companies are solely occupied in the construction of battleships and battle cruisers. A great depression of business is also expected in the steel, copper and iron industries which have largely been dependent on naval orders. The aggravation of labour problems is another phase of the question as a cessation of building programs will throw out of work thousands of workmen, besides a large number of officers, petti officers and sailors who shall have to get their discharges when many of the warships afloat will be consigned to the scrap heap. The Government authorities are busily devising plans for absorbing the surplus labour that would be let loose in the towns and hope that unemployment in the real sense of the term will not be of long duration. As regards the shipyards and steel factories, it is authoritatively stated that the Government will in every way possible help them to divert their energies in other directions and will even go to the extent of awarding state sibsidies.

A general feeling of unrest is prevalent in the labour circles at Kobe, the centre of shipbuilding industry in Japan. The naval authorities for fear of serious labour troubles and the danger of a crash facing two of Japan's biggest shipyards have not yet given orders to give up all at once the building of warships in course of construction, so much so that the super-dreadnaught Kaga which will be scrapped according to the Hughes proposals was successfully and with great pomp and show launched at Kobe just a week after Mr. Hughes has startled the world with his sweeping project.

## ALL-INDIA ISRAELITE LEAGUE.

### DEMAND FOR ABOLITION OF RACIAL DISTINCTION.

The adjourned meeting of the All-India Israelite League took place on Sunday the 1st instant at Israelite School, Mazagaon, Bombay, with Mr. Shalom B Israel in chair.

A large number of resolutions of communal interest were adopted after much discussion.

The most important resolution on adopted amidst much enthusiam was one welcoming the appointment of Lord Reading an English Jew to Viceroyalty of India and asking for abolition of all racial distinctions in India and praying for peace and prosperety for India. Speakers on this resolution ridicule the attempt of some Bene-Israels to be classed as Europeans and emphasised the fact that the history of their race and religion was in Asia and they Bene-Israels having settled in India for over two thousand years were as much children of the soil as anyothers and demanded equality of treatment for all the subjects of His Majesty in India, European or Indian.

Another resolution appealed for help to preserve their ancient cemetery at Naogaon (Konkan) where their ancestors were shipwrecked two thousand years ago, where the League is to raise a monument to commemorate the advent of Bene-Israels to India and in appreciation of the religious freedom, peace and prosperety they found at the hands of the Indian people. This is one of the pet schemes of the League and special committee was appointed to carry it out soon.

After the taking of a photograph of some of the members present, and partaking of refreshments the sessions were closed amidst cheers for the president and the League.

At 7-30 p.m. the Bombay members of the League entertaind to dinner the president and members from outside, a large number of ladies also were present at the dinner.

A *kertan* or recital in prose and poetry of the greatness of Queen Esther look place before a crowded audience in the School Hall when a large amount of money was collected in connection with the scheme of raising a monument at Naogaon.

## ANGORA FUND.

Mr. A. H. S. Khatri, Hon. Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay, writes under date Jan. 5:—

The following donations above Rs. 500 each, have been received in the Central Khilafat Office for the Angora Fund during the last week.—

K. Seth Mohd. Secretary Angora Fund Committee, P.O. *Cranganore*, (Cochin state) Rs. 500; Messrs. Abdulla Bin Isa and Hamid Bin Ally, Arabs of Bombay, Rs. 1,000; Khilafat Committee, Gadag, Rs. 709; Khilafat Committee, Rangoon, Rs. 3,000; Khilafat Committee, Belgaum, Rs. 1,000; Syed Mohyuddin Sahib, Muntazim, Dargah Chheda Mian Sahib, Town, Kheri, Tahsil, Lakhimpur, (Oudh) Rs. 1,000; Khilafat Committee, Behat, District Saharanpur, Rs. 2,000; Khilafat Committee, Barabanki, Rs. 609; Assam Khilafat Committee, Sylhet, Rs. 540; Taluka Khilafat Committee, Kasargarh, Rs. 600; Angora Fund Committee, Madras, through Seth Syed Yusuff, Merchant Madras, Rs. 700; Khilafat Committee, Pilibhit, Rs. 1,200; Khilafat Committee, Tanda, District Fairabad, Oudh, Rs. 2,000; Mohd. Abdul Faizabad, Oudh, Kothi Haji Ali Jan, Chandni Chowk, Delhi, Rs. 15,000; Haji Khowaja Mohiuddin Hafiz Gulam Mohd. Merchants, Raipur, Rs. 13,000.

## A MENTAL CONDITION.

The "Independent" "an unregistered daily" writes as follows:—

"It was at half past eight last night when one of our enthusiastic friends asked a respectable looking gentleman, dressed from top to toe in foreign, presumably Indian cloth of his admiration for the zeal of a young man of an opposite party.

## BAN ON KHADI.

### A SENSATIONAL ARREST.

The following appeared under "Notes" in the "Young India" of Dec. 29:—

Readers may remember that the Governor of Bengal in a speech before the Bengal Council referred to some finds of swords and sword sticks in Calcutta and made that the basis of his plea for the necessity of initiating repressive measures. The Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Khilafat Committee held an enquiry into the matter. His conclusions are that the possessor of those swords and sticks was a shopkeeper who dealt in old curios and the things taken possession of by the Government formed part of his wares.

The following letter of the Secretary addressed to the President of the Khilafat Committee thoroughly refutes the allegations of the Bovernor:—

Dear Sir,

Much capital has been made out of the recent find of some swords and sword-sticks in the possession of one Abdul Aziz of the Lower Chitpur Road. I, under instructions from you, made an enquiry into the matter and have been able to gather the following information:—

He has absolutely no connection with the Khilafat organisation of Bengal and is a native of Gwalior State. He has been a dealer in old curios for a long time and he brought down some of his stock to get a ready sale during the Prince of Wales' visit to Calcutta. He came down to Calcutta for the purpose only in October last. Some of the find, it is said, are very old and curious specimens belonging to some ancient families of Rajputana States. The man is still in hajat being unable to furnish bail.

As the case is sub judice I refrain from making any further comment, but it is curious to find that the head of the administration of Bengal made a reference to this case and tried to connect it with the N. C. O. movement, on what material the public is at a loss to understand. Not an iota of proof has hitherto been advanced in the law courts up to now.

Yours faithfully,
F. D. AHMED,
Hony.
Bengal Provincial Khilafat Committee.

### SENSATIONAL LAHORE ARREST.

The following news was received from Lahore:—

On the 23rd December at 2 p.m., Principal Lajjavati of Jullandar delivered a speech exhorting young men to follow in the footsteps of the leaders and emphasizing the non-violent character of the struggle. Then a procession of 150 Volunteers headed by Lala Govardhandas, General Secretary, Punjab Provincial Congress Committee started from Haveli Nikian and passed through streets singing national songs and preaching Khadi. At about 3 at Akbari Gate near Police Chowky Mr. Gray, Deputy Superintendent of Police, barred the way to Rangmahal where the procession was to end. Being asked to disperse or march off to the Central Police Station, the General Secretary refused and insisted on arrest being made or being allowed to pass. The Deputy Superintendent not agreeing, all sat down in the street in a long line surrounded by a cordon of police and continued singing. Mahomedan members said prayer at 4. In the meantime a fresh contingent of Police in large numbers under two European officers arrived and dispersed without using violence on the collecting crowd. But the Police not arresting and the volunteers not budging, a deadlock was created. The game seemed to be to wear each other out. However before dusk set in Mr. Gray said that they might consider themselves arrested and Lala Governdhandas delivered himself up to the Police. With alacrity the vounteers got up and marched as ordered to the District Police Lines escorted by the Police and singing songs. Before reaching the lines the procession halted once and the Mahomedans had Namaz and some Hindus Sandhya the Police standing by. Inside the Lines the Volunteers were made to wait in the open till 2 in the morning when all excepting Govardhandas and Dilawar Singh, Secretary City Congress Committee, were released by batches. The reader should remember the intense cold of a mid-December night in Lahore in order to realise the suffering inflicted on the Volunteers. The Volunteers refused evening meals though offered by relatives.

### A BAN ON KHADI.

The annual prize distribution at the Lahore Medical College which was to come off on the 23rd instant was suddenly cancelled without any reasons being assigned. It is surmised that the only reason that has influenced the authorities concerned in coming to their present decision is a resolution which the students of the College are understood to have recently passed to the effect that they would attend the function in Khadi dress. "The Tribune" of Lahore expresses its profound amazement at the proceeding. It says:—"The use of Khadi is permitted in the case of all Government servants except such as are to use uniforms made of prescribed stuff. Is it to be interdicted in the case of students? As a matter of fact, many students do use Khadi even now and in spite of all that has happened, we cannot for a moment believe that the Government can be a party to so absurd a thing as the prohibition of the use of Khadi by school or college students."—"Young India."

beral Federation, if he would care to have a copy of the "Independent." The reply was "I don't want to go to gaol young man." We give the above as significant of a peculiar mentality of a number of our country-men. An Englishman, not an Anglo-Indian, at that hour, would have gently purchased a copy and what is more, have paid him a couple of annas more in

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for all who are run-down, under-weight; for those whose digestion needs a rest, but who at the same time need building up, Glaxo presents the potent body-building, flesh-forming, nerve-restoring elements of pure cow's milk in a form in which they can be entirely assimilated without taxing the most enfeebled digestion.

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Leprosy—whether Tubercular, Nodular, Lepra Maculi Anasthetica or Smooth Leprosy, mixed or para Leprosy—all the known varieties are promptly checked, and cured by our scientific remedies including internal medicines and external drugs (application, fumigation and bath) which cost Rs. 15 per full set. to last 1½ months. Cure guaranteed in 6 months. Detailed information in Litera are sent free to all.

DR. J. N. SEN, Specialist in Leprosy and Skin diseases.

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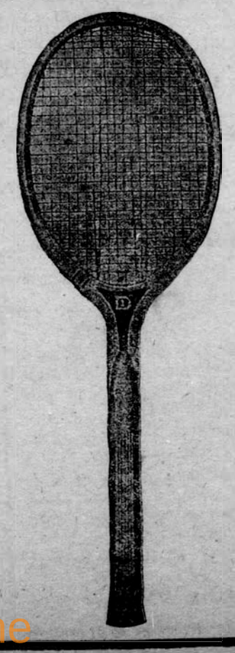

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SENSATIONAL REVIEW

BY THE PRESS

"To make gold," says Le Figaro, a French journa of world-wide reputation, and find out the secret of everlasting youth; such were the two problems which alchemists had tried to solve. The progress of science has shown the uselessness of the first, but it facilitated, on the other hand, the working out of the second. What are, then, the chief qualities of youth? Strength and health. To remain, in spite of the weight of years, well and robust, is not that eterna youth? Judge, therefore o the sensation created by Dr. Brown Sequard's famous discovery."

Following out the eminent professor's theories a Paris chemist of high standing, with the assistance of eminent practitioners, has prepared the Elixir bearing his name **Elixir Godineau**, the effects of which are surprising.

The great paper *Le Temps* of Paris is not less emphatic in its praise of the Elixir:—"The Elixir Godineau is now constantly talked of by the press, it is the constant subject of their articles and the talk of town and country; it is a first class, strengthening and restoring tonic of miraculous power."

The same sentiments have been echoed by *L' Echo de Paris*:—"The great succes of the **Elixir Godineau** increased from day to day, and is fully justified. This powerful specific restores health and vigour every day to numberless invalids whose cure was despaired of."

*L' Irenement*, an eminent paper, is not slow to follow in the wake of this universal praise:—"The fairy ale of the fountain of youth is now a true and real fact; old age still scatters a few wrinkles on the face, a few snowy flakes in the hair, but it can no longer chill the hearts of men to whom the highmettled spiritness of a youth of twenty year of age is restored by the **Elixir Godineau**, one of the valuable conquests of modern science. The effects of this marvellous philtre are not limited to this; chlorosis, anemia paralysis, etc., disappear as by enchantment through using this Elixir, and cures in great numbers are an every-day occurrence."

*La France Moderne*, speaks in a similar strain:—"**Medical** science makes every day new and important progress. After the cure, of man, his regeneration has now been discovered. The fountain of youth is no longer a fable, thanks to the **Elixir Godineau**. Life is given a stronger basis, is prolonged. Youth is restored and lasts much longer, for, it is a fact, that, cheerfulness and beauty, those two seductive qualities, are the result of bodily strength and perfect working of the whole organic system. Is it not marvellous that a chemist, from the depths of his laboratory, should thus offer to the world long life, long youth and long cheerness!"

THE GREAT FRENCH DISCOVERY.

# ELIXIR GODINEAU

## THE WORLD'S GREATEST TONIC

or the ELIXIR OF LIFE made according to the famous discovery of Prof. Brown Sequard, containing the spermatic or ovular cells extracted from the most essential., the most generous and the most vigorous parts of animals, much more powerful and healthy than hitherto employed. It is sweet and very pleasant to take and easily assimilated by the system, without producing any disturbance of the digestive tract. It far surpasses all other preparations as an appetiser and a general Tonic. Verily, ELIXIR GODINEAU is an embodiment of health, vigour and strength.

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CHEMISTS,

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WHAT DO THE DOCTORS SAY?

Experiments show that the ovaric, or spermatic cells, which compose the Elixir Godineau produce notable modifications in the whole being very rapidly, almost in a few hours. Through prolific action of the cells, an enormous afflux of new anatomical elements is brought into play. Sudden and intense irruptions of new cells appears, not only in one part, but in the whole of the organic system, by means of diffusion of the therapeutic agent. The afflux of embrionate elements being enormous they appear in the lungs, the liver, the muscles, the cellular tissues, and whichever the affected organ may be; battle rages between these new elements and the bacilli, in order that the latter may be absorbed and destroyed, then the morbid tisene is slowly re-absorbed and disappear, the young cells, on the contrary, prosper with wonderful activity, and soon form into new tissues.

No disease or affection exists for which the Elixir Godineau may not be prescribed; in all cases of affections tending to diminish the powers of nutrition, diabetes, obesity, chronic rheumatism, and even in long protracted convalescence, it has produced marvellous results The only wish, then, that can be expressed, is, that th new remedy should make rapid strides and come int every day use.

DR. PAUL BLYTTE. (*Journal de la Sante*)

Returning to scientific considerations, we say that the **Elixir Godineau** is recommended and prescribed by the French and foreign medical authorities of highest repute: this life specific has never failed and has never disturbed the organic system.

All of these admit having prescribed it with success *in lympathic cases to women suffering from anæmia, exhausted by hæmorrhage or after laborious confinement, to old enfeebled people, to persons suffering from fevers caught in hot climates, from tropical anæmia, from disease of the spinal marrow, from partial paralysis, and senile softening of the brain.* DR. JULES LAFAGE,

*Laureate of the Paris Medical University, etc., etc.*

We cannot too highly recommend the use of the **Elixir Godineau** n treatment against influenza; the only way of escaping from influenza is to remain in a perfect state of health and to offer sufficient resistance against this sad affection.

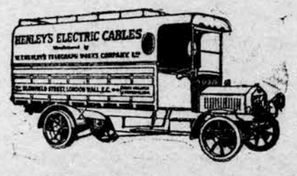
One of the uses, much neglected however, of the Elixir **Godineau**, and yet one of the most practical is the taking of the Elixir during the weaning period. How difficult it is to go through this period without accident is well known, particularly for weak and sickly children The Elixir **Godineau** given in doses of from one to two tea-spoonsful a day, facilitates the transition from exclusively liquid to solid food, transition, which ordinarily taking place abruptly, is often most dangerous to children.

DR. BERNAIN. (*Journal de la Sante*)

Not only is the Elixir **Godineau** all powerful against impotency, barrenness, chlorosis, and menstrual disorders, but it is also a sovereign cure for consumption, if it does not destroy the bacilli of tuberculosis it increases the individual resistance, arrests the progress of the evil, repairs the breaches effected, for it is an essential element of reparation; it supplies in abundance new cells intended to form fresh pulmonary tissue in place of those wasted away by tuberculosis having become cavernous and honey-combed through disease.

DR. ALBERT. (*Journal de la Sante*)

# AVOID THE AFTER-COSTS




The price you pay for a Lorry is so intimately associated with its after cost for maintenance that it does not pay you to buy a vehicle because it is cheap. It pays to buy the best as inferior construction means piling up of after-costs for repair bills.

**IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albion | 3 | & | 4 | Ton Chassis. |
| De Dion Bouton | 3½ | & | 5 | Ton Chassis. |
| Palladium | 4 | | | Ton Chassis. |
| Denby | 2 | & | 3 | Ton Chassis. |

*SOLE AGENTS:—*

## Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency,

LIMITED.

Agents: K. D. WADIA & Co.,

16, NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, **BOMBAY.**

*BRANCH:* THE MALL, LAHORE.

*Agencies at* POONA, SECUNDERABAD, Etc.

*Telegrams:*—"CYCLOSTERS" Bombay. *Phone No.* 483 & 2525.

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